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MAY 1919

VOL. XIV, No. 5

THE ROTARIAN



TEMPLE SQUARE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. At the right is the Mormon Temple, built of native stone, started in 1853, and completed in 1892. The dome-shaped building is the Tabernacle where the 1919 Rotary Convention will be held.

ROTARY
VICTORY
CONVENTION



PEACE
SERVICE
FRIENDSHIP

June 16th to 20th

THE MAGAZINE OF SERVICE



Terra-Cotta Grill

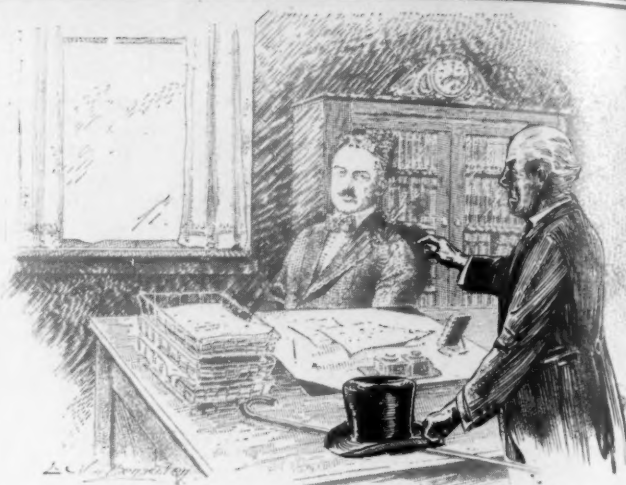
THE Grill is one of New York's most popular and interesting dining places. Its atmosphere is unique. Terra-cotta tile is used throughout. The walls consist of tile panels depicting scenes in New York's maritime history.

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The New York Rotary Club Headquarters on the 22nd floor is a great convenience to visiting Rotarians.



Rotarian L. M. BOOMER, Managing Director



Bill O'Laden, Traffic Expert Explains Why His Wife "Ain't Present"

BROTHER JINNINGS, special Rotary deligate, an' me brother litterateur—Mister Kellar, meets me at th' depoo. "Did ye ingy yer thrip?" says Jinnings, inthrajoocing me to Brother Kellar. "Foine," I says, "barrin' th' high an' lofty tumblin' gettin' into me upper berth, an' th' contortionist act I put on whin I put on me pants in th' mornin'." "Travlin' is th' gr-reat iducator," says Editor Kellar. "Tis, an th' buffay service teached me th' truth iv the Rotary slogan," I says. "How's that?" he says. "Whin th' coon puts his thumb in me soup—He Profits Most Who Serves Best," thinks I, "but what th' coon thinks whin he gets no tip, I dunno."

"Bill," says Jinnings' Man. Ed., "come round to th' sanctum." "Not yet, Brother Kellar," I says, "th' President iv America's most progressive fr'reight forwardin' enterprise awaits me." An' I skipps over to 203 Dearborn. "Tell th' Boss I'm here," I says to th' lz-ad at th' office—"Hurry!" "Murray!" says he. "No!" I says, "President Bateman, here's me card."

"How's New York?" says th' Big Boss. "All there whin I left, but whin I gets back, I dunno. Milbauer was shippin' so fast 'twould not surprise me to see th' Woolworth Buildin' come movin' up State Street." "Are ye married, Bill?" he says. "Sure I be, with as many childhers as th' T-C. F. CO. has offices, an' that's nine." "Some family," he says. "Sure, an growin ivery year same as th' T-C. F. CO. biz. is, which do be th' reason me old woman ain't here, an' I be."

"What th' shippers want," he says, "is full measure fr' their coin, so ye will take this foot rule an' measure th' 56,000 square feet iv floor space in wan iv our Chicago warehouses, than inspect our other warehouse, an' point out how each is a point iv savin' fr' shippers." "Do ye get me," he says, "an' how soon can ye start somethin'?" "Right now, iv ye wants," I says takin' off me coat. "Kape on yer coat, Bill," he says, "till ye gets to th' warehouse, then if ye wants, ye can shed it, drop yer lithrachoory wur-ruk, an' help th' la-ads pick up freight, an' pick up data fr' yer articles at th' same toime."

Th' Boss listens good, thinks I, but from th' looks iv his eye whin he talks—"Twill be good fr' ye to listen good, an' I starts out

Don't miss Bill's remarks on F. O. B., and other matters of interest to shippers, next month. In the meantime, don't miss calling on the T-C. F. CO. to handle your freight shipments.

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International Association of Rotary Clubs

Is an organization of the Rotary clubs in over 400 of the principal cities of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, China and Uruguay, with headquarters at 910 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The name is sometimes abbreviated to I. A. of R. C.

Objects of the I. A. of R. C.

First: To encourage, promote and supervise the organization of Rotary Clubs in all commercial centers thruout the world.

Second: To co-ordinate, standardize and generally direct the work and activities, other than local activities, of all affiliated Rotary Clubs.

Third: To encourage and foster, thru its own activities and thru the medium of affiliating Rotary Clubs:

- High ethical standards in business and professions.
- The ideal of *service* as the basis of all worthy enterprise.
- The active interest of every Rotarian in the civic, commercial, social and moral welfare of his community.
- The development of a broader acquaintanceship as an opportunity for service as well as an aid to success.
- The interchange of ideas and of business methods as a means of increasing the efficiency and usefulness of Rotarians.
- The recognition of the worthiness of all legitimate occupations and the dignifying of the occupation of each Rotarian as affording him an opportunity to serve society.

Fourth: To create, adopt and preserve an emblem, badge, or other insignia of International Rotary for the exclusive use and benefit of all Rotarians.

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THE MOUNTAIN THAT WAS GOD

Frontispiece

"THIS IS THE PLACE" (Page 203).....By Levi Edgar Young

The romantic history of Utah and Salt Lake City where the 1919 Rotary Convention will be held.

CONVENTION PROGRAM (Page 207)

By Arch C. Klumph

Being an inspirational analysis by the Chairman of the 1919 Convention Program Committee, followed by a synopsis of the program in detail on page 208.

"COME AND FIND US!" (Page 209)

By William Hamilton Osborne

A message from the Pacific Northwest which this talented author insists is more than worth a visit.

A WONDERFUL CONVENTION BY-TRIP (Page 212)

By Marion Byrne

A graphic description of Zion Canyon in Southern Utah, one of the wonder spots of the United States recently opened to the public.

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DELIVERING THE GOODS (Page 217)

By Capt. W. H. Stayton

A clear and frank statement of the American merchant marine of the past, present, and future, and a call for help.

A COMMON COMMERCIAL LANGUAGE (Page 221)

By John Merchant

A British business man tells why neither English nor any other national language can become the international language of trade.

WHAT AMERICA MEANS (Page 223)

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Report of a most successful council held by the General Officers and District Governors of the International Association.

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MAKERS OF THE WORLD PEACE TREATY (Pages 232-3)

Two pages of new photographs taken by Rotarian George W. Harris of members of the Peace Conference at Paris.

Excerpts from Publisher's Statement of Circulation reported to

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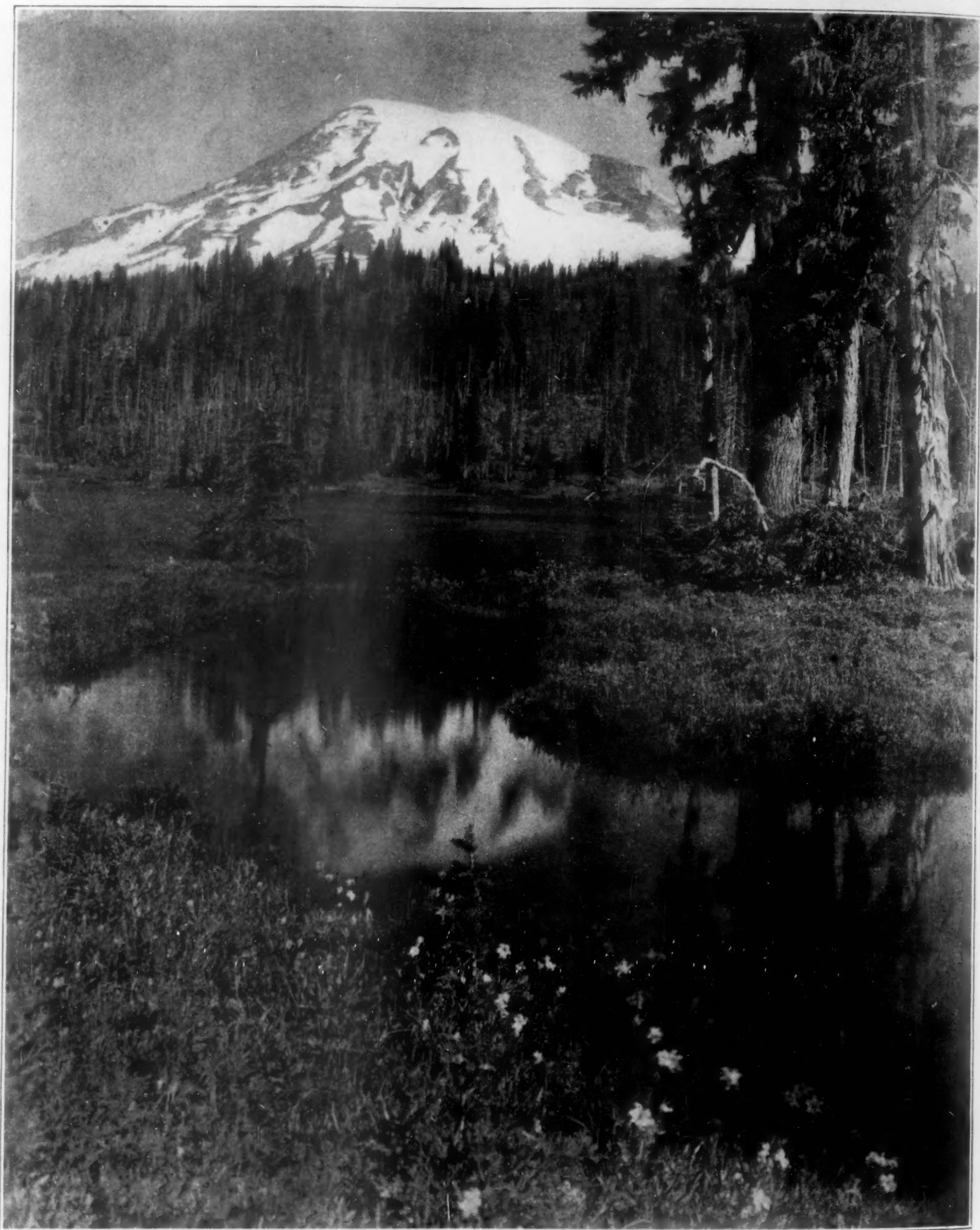
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The Mountain That Was God!



One of the scenic wonders of the Pacific Northwest, which the Rotarians of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia urge all Rotarians attending the Salt Lake City Convention to visit. Seattle calls it Mount Rainier. Tacoma calls it Mount Tacoma—"The Mountain That Was God." (See page 208)

THE ROTARIAN

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The Magazine of Service

Vol. XIV

MAY, 1919

No. 5

This is the Place

By Levi Edgar Young

"This is the place," declared Brigham Young, leader of the Mormons in their great migration from Illinois to Utah, when he came thru Emigration Canyon in the Wasatch Mountains and looked over the valley of the Great Salt Lake, that July day in 1847. The development of Salt Lake City and Utah in the years since then have upheld his prophetic declaration.

"This is the place," said the Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs

when the time came to decide upon the place where the Tenth Annual International Rotary Convention would be held, in June, 1919, and the decision was in favor of Salt Lake City. The week of June 16th will approve their decision.

Salt Lake City and Utah provide one of the many absorbingly interesting and romantic chapters of American history. The story of the migration of the Mormons to Utah and their development of this great state has no parallel in modern history. THE ROTARIAN is fortunate in

being able to present this romantic story, in brief form, written by an author thoroly qualified to write it. Levi Edgar Young is professor of American history and head of that department in the University of Utah; he was educated at that institution, Harvard and Columbia, and spent three years in Germany, Austria, and France, where he made a special study of European social conditions. He is a grand nephew of Brigham Young.—Editor's note.

The Pioneers of Utah

THE history of Utah is the story of good homes. Religion to the Mormon pioneers has been a constructive force, for it has directed them to their work, and has affiliated itself with the material pursuits of life and all the social forces in their history.

Utah's industrial development presents a great object lesson of thrift and integrity to the soil, and its people are a splendid example of the democratic type of society, a social condition wherein people direct their spiritual lives and minds to the

same religious, civic, intellectual, and moral ideals.

The Mormon pioneers came from the State of Illinois, arriving in the valley of the great Salt Lake July 24th, 1847. During the winter of 1845-46 their city of Nauvoo was deserted. Its people were exiled from the country they loved, but with hope for the future and a firm trust in God, they began their preparations to move to new lands, where "they might build homes and cities, and establish an equality of opportunity for themselves and their children." They gave up their farms and homes, realizing little for them.

Could one have looked into the typical Mormon home in Nauvoo during its last months of life and activity, one would have seen the women making tents and wagon covers, stockings and bed clothes; and the men preparing timber for wagons, and gathering all kinds of iron for horse shoes and wagon tires.

They collected all the corn, wheat, bacon, and potatoes they could, and exchanged their land for horses, cattle, and wagons.

In February, 1846, they left Nauvoo and, crossing the Mississippi on the ice, began their



Mormon Pioneers entering the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in July, 1847; a mural painting, commemorating the settlement of Utah, which is in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City.



Main Street in Salt Lake City in 1861.

journey across the territory of Iowa to the Missouri River. It was bitter cold weather. Snow covered the earth, and the waste before them was cheerless. Tents were pitched, and beds made on the damp earth. Notwithstanding the camp fires, everything was dreary.

During the first night, nine babies were born, but the patient, loving mothers never despaired.

Winter Near Omaha Site

Just above what is now Omaha, Winter Quarters was established and seven hundred log cabins, with one hundred and fifty dug-outs, became the homes of the wanderers. A flour mill was built and a good school was maintained.

During the winter of 1846-47 many died of hunger and cold. Winter Quarters had been somewhat depleted of its robust men, as five hundred of the ablest bodied of them had gone to Santa Fe as United States soldiers to fight for the United States in the war with Mexico.

The Mormon migration to the Far West was under the direction of Brigham Young, one of the virile characters of American history. Born in Vermont, June 1, 1801, he was reared on the frontier and was a child of pioneering poverty. He understood the problems of his people, and directed them in their development in the Far West.

Democratic in his nature, he "was great in the perfect fitting and powerful use of practical means to practical ends." His company was well organized. Every thing of importance was voted upon in a meeting of the entire company; a folk meet, where all "gave their assent or opposition to measures that involved their life and welfare."

Every morning at five, the bugle wakened the camp. All assembled for prayers, ate their breakfast, and at the call of the second bugle, the company began the march. They traveled about twenty miles each day. After supper and the evening prayer, the "brethren and sisters" gathered around the camp fires and sang songs. They were thrilled when they sang those words of William Clayton, the historian of the expedition:

*"Come, come, ye Saints. No toil nor labor fear.
But with joy, wend your way.
Tho' hard to you, this journey may appear,
Strength shall be as your day."*

Every Sabbath day was strictly observed. Says one of that company in his journal:

"Sunday, May 30. The morning is fair and pleasant. About nine o'clock, the bugle was blown, and the brethren met just south of the camp for prayer meeting. Many of them expressed their feelings and desires to live upright and pure lives, and to obey God's commandments. At twelve o'clock we all met again and partook of the sacrament. There were peace and comfort in the camp, and all well. We gathered for evening prayer at seven o'clock, and after singing a few hymns, we retired for the night."

Meet Discouraging Reports

At the beginning of the journey, the pioneers came in contact with the Pawnee Indians, whose

folk lore and songs have long since been gathered by American ethnologists. How appropriate was their song to the march of the pioneers.

*"Mountains loom upon the path we take.
Yonder peak arises sharp and clear.
Behold. It stands with its head uplifted;
Thither go we, since our path lies there."*

In June, the pioneer party reached the Black Hills and Fort Laramie. From there they followed the Oregon Trail thru South Pass to Fort Bridger.

Along this part of the route especially, Brigham Young heard much about the valley of the Great Salt Lake from the trappers and explorers, but all the reports were more or less discouraging. It had long been designated as America as worthless, "where only greasewood and sagebrush could grow, and where the rattlesnake and coyote repelled the frontiersman." The Indians had declared that the Great Spirit had sent a blight over the land because of the wars of the fathers.

Notwithstanding all that was said, the pioneers pushed on thru Echo Canyon, and finally down Emigration Canyon to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. As Brigham Young looked upon the desert waste, he declared, "This is the place." Says Wilford Woodruff in his journal:

"We gazed with wonder and admiration upon the vast fertile valley spread out before us for about twenty miles in length and sixteen miles in width, clothed with a heavy garment of vegetation, and in the midst of which glistened the waters of the Great Salt Lake, with mountains all around, towering to the skies, and streams, rivulets, and creeks of pure water running through the beautiful valley."

Development of Arid Waste

And now began the development of this great arid waste. The pioneers were compelled to turn to the soil, which altho it appeared sterile, burst into life when water was turned upon it. Vegetation grew beautifully and profusely. They bent their unremitting efforts to the clearing of the soil, and in a few months began the transformation of the great American desert into beautiful private gardens. The elements had to be conquered; they had to be loved, and, in lov-



A birdseye view of the Salt Lake City of today.

ing them, the people mastered them by their work, and made them of worth to the higher self.

In his "Kingdom of matter," Maeterlinck tells us that man will rise from a knowledge of matter to the life of the spirit, the life of highest love. Utah's history began with the Kingdom of Matter. Its people believe that it will end in the highest love.

Within a month after the arrival of the pioneers Salt Lake City was laid out and named. Cooperation entered into the life of the pioneer communities, so in the new settlement of Salt Lake City, men cut and hewed logs for school and meeting houses, they tugged hard at the soil, they built canals and water ditches, and in all of their work there was manifested a unity of purpose which Professor Ely of the University of Wisconsin declares was "the cohesive power necessary to obtain economic results."

Principles of Town Building

It was not long before every valley north and south of Salt Lake City was settled by families pickt by Brigham Young for the task. No weaklings could conquer the desert, the wild animals, the Indians, and the extremes of climate. It took strong men to remain in those lonely valleys, hundreds of miles from the nearest white settlement, long enough to bring water upon the land and change the desert into the oases that these towns and settlements are today.

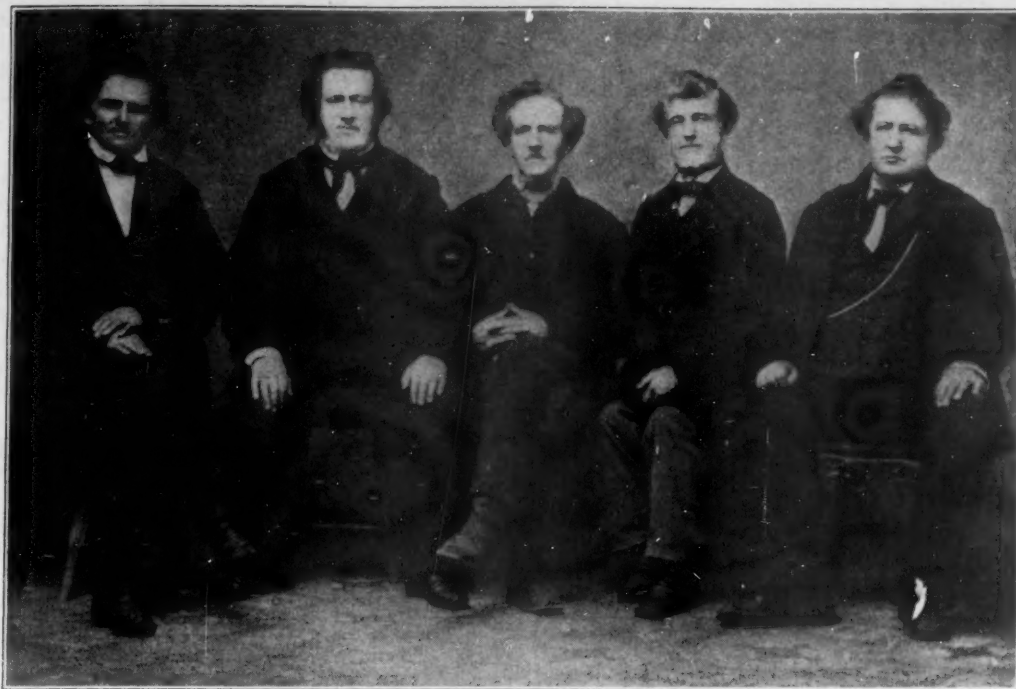
The pioneer towns of Utah were founded upon three leading economic principles:

First: free-hold land. All were encouraged to obtain their own homes, and land to till. Private ownership was encouraged from the first, and furthermore, says Brigham Young: "Let all the brethren remember that agriculture is the highest safeguard to all good government and moral and intellectual development."

Second: the building of the meeting and school house, which became the center of the social and intellectual life of the community. Here was also the dance, the theater, and the early literary societies.

Third: a democratic town meeting of all the villagers for the purpose of discussing affairs pertaining to the economic, social, ethical, and intellectual welfare of the people.

Coming as he did from New England, Brigham Young understood full well the old English form of village or township government, the most democratic and best local government that the world has ever known. In Utah it brought about certain well defined results, for it united the people into civic communities and taught them their responsibilities pertaining to their public duties.



The Five Youngs, early pioneers in Utah. The most famous of the brothers, Brigham, is the second from the left. The others, from left to right, are John, Phineas, Joseph, Lorenzo.

Territory in 1850

As the land was reclaimed, markets were in demand, and in a short time, in 1850, the people of Utah Territory, thru their Legislative Assembly, petitioned Congress for a railroad that they might be brought in touch with the eastern states.

Stage lines and mail routes were established from town to town, and as the people became settled in their new homes, their intellectual and spiritual welfare was not forgotten, for we find the second act past by the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah was for the establishment of a State University.

Salt Lake City

On Friday, July 23, 1847, a small company of Mormon pioneers, under the direction of Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, made a camp on City Creek. That day they turned the waters of a mountain stream on to the sun-baked soil and plowed a few acres of ground. The next day, six acres of potatoes were planted. This was the beginning of Salt Lake City, one of the noted municipalities of America.

The Sabbath day, July 25th, was spent in thanksgiving and prayer. On Monday, a few of the pioneers, directed by Brigham Young, began to explore the valley, which work was continued



The historic "Lion House" in Salt Lake City, built by Brigham Young.

during the week.

On Wednesday after the return of a company that had been as far west as the Great Salt Lake, President Young took a number of the "brethren," went to a place between the two streams of City Creek, and pickt out forty acres upon which was to be built the Temple to their God.

At the same time "it was moved and carried that the city be laid out into lots of ten rods by twenty each, exclusive of the streets, and into blocks of eight lots, being ten acres in each block, and one and a quarter in each lot. It was further moved and carried that each street be laid out eight rods wide, and that there be a side-walk on

each side twenty feet wide, and that each house be built in the center of the lot twenty feet from the front, that there might be uniformity thruout the city. It was also moved that there be four public squares of ten acres each to be laid out in various parts of the city for public grounds."

Small Farms the Rule

Beyond the city limits, the farming land was parcelled out in five acre plats; joining them a little farther out, into ten acres; and outside of these, into twenty acres. This prevented any one man owning a large acreage near the city to the detriment of his "brethren." It also prevented speculation, which President Young discouraged in every way possible. "The interest of all was uppermost in the minds of the Mormon pioneers."

By August 1st, a bowery of brush and logs had been constructed on Temple Square, and on that day, the Sabbath, a devotional meeting of the people was held. On Monday, August 2nd, the city was laid out by proper survey, but it was decided to reduce the size of the Temple Block to ten acres instead of forty.

At a general gathering of all the colonists, August 22nd, that it was moved and seconded to call the city the CITY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE. These democratic assemblies were characteristic of all the early day communities of Utah.

During the summer and autumn, a fort was built in what is now the Sixth Ward on Pioneer Square. Adobes and logs were used and a space of ten acres was enclosed. Within the fort were small dwellings of from one to two rooms, where the families were assigned. Here the people lived during the first winter, and experienced all the hardships incident to pioneer life.

The First Winter

The following description of the old fort and life during the first winter is interesting:

"When the companies which followed the pioneers came into the valley, additions were made to the south and north of the fort, which were called the South and North forts. They were connected with the Old Fort by gates, thru which the people went to and from their fields.

"The houses were built closely together with the highest wall on the outside. This formed the wall of the fort. The roof sloped toward the inside and all the doors and windows were on the inside so as to make the houses more secure against attack."

It was a winter of hard work and careful planning. Flour was doled out by weight to each family, sego and thistle roots were eaten, and now and then the hunters brought in a little meat. Those who were in want had to be helped, but everyone was willing to share with his neighbor.

A small grist mill was erected on City Creek in the autumn of '47, and the wheat brought to the valley by the emigrants was ground. But there was no bolting cloth, so the bran and shorts had to be eaten with the flour. says one of the pioneers:

"The beef used during the winter was generally very poor. Most of the cattle had reached the valley late in the season and they had to be worked hard to prepare for winter. Of course they had no chance to improve in flesh.

"Butter and tallow were in consequence very scarce, and the people craved them.

"There was nothing that could contribute to sustain life that was wilfully allowed to go to waste. If an ox mired and was too poor to get out he was killed and his carcass used for food.

"Big gray wolves came down from the mountains in March, 1848, and killed several of the cattle which were feeding on the east bench in sight of the fort. Those parts of the meat which the wolves had not torn were used for food."

Second Winter a Test

While the first winter was a mild one, the second winter, 1848-49, was severe, and the colonists suffered much from cold and the want of food. Some game was killed and fortunately a few deer were shot in the canyons.

In February, the bishops of their respective wards took an inventory of the food-stuffs left, and it was found that some families were in want of the necessities of life. Those who had plenty shared with the less fortunate, the winter was past without serious suffering.

By the summer of 1849, 8,000 acres of land had been surveyed and platted into five and ten acre lots. Farther south was the Church Farm of 800 acres where the cattle and sheep, belonging to the Church were taken care of.

The small farms were given to the heads of families by lot, and they were to build their houses, fence their land, and help build irrigating ditches from the main ditch and canal. During that year, three grist mills were operating, as well as seven saw-mills.

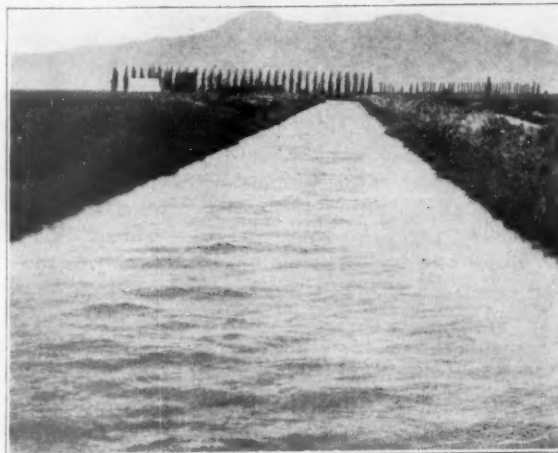
Chartered City in 1851

Brigham Young returned to the camps on the Missouri River where most of his people were still waiting to join in the march overland to Utah. In the winter of 1847-48, he left the affairs in the little settlement of the Salt Lake Valley to the direction of a Stake Presidency. Salt Lake City was a Stake of Zion.

A "stake" was and is still an ecclesiastical unit, common to the Mormon Church.



The sage brush land which the early Mormon settlers had to conquer.



A Utah irrigation canal with whose waters, brought from the mountains, the Mormons have transformed a desert into a land of rich farms and happy homes.



Sentinels of the desert; strange rock formations in southern Utah.

With the return of President Young in 1848, Salt Lake City was divided into two wards, over each of which was placed a bishop. Each ward was a regular division for ecclesiastical and political purposes, and was an independent and progressive corporation under the direction of the bishop.

In 1851, Salt Lake City was chartered by the Territorial Legislature, which provided for the first officers of the city to be appointed by the Legislature. The first mayor was Jedediah M. Grant, the father of the present head of the Mormon Church. The mayor and city council enacted various laws, which had as an object the beautifying of the city, as well as the building and maintenance of good streets. Quoting from the minutes of a meeting of the city council held January 13, 1851, we find the following extract in reference to the work of setting out shade trees:

"An ordinance was presented to the Council which required holders of lots to set out trees for the improvement of the city in front of their lots within a reasonable time. A discussion ensued, and it was finally recommended that all kinds of beautiful trees be planted, as the Creator had given us a pleasing variety."

City of Beautiful Streets

What made Salt Lake beautiful from its inception were the broad streets, broad sidewalks, and lawns intervening between the sidewalks and houses. Many of the streets have become parks, for in the middle for many blocks, some of the thoroughfares have lawns and flower gardens.

Salt Lake City was planned so as to give comfortable homes to people. With the Mormons, the family has been the sacred unit of government and social life. To develop good home life required land and the beautifying of it.

In those early days, many beautiful public buildings were erected, and to-day Salt Lake City has more real artistic architecture than perhaps any other city of like size in the United States. The Mormon Tabernacle alone makes Salt Lake famous.

Tabernacle and Great Organ

People whose lives are influenced by a deep religious idealism have found expression of that idealism in erecting magnificent buildings and creating high standards of art. So in all history, religion when conducive of high moral endeavor and intellectual development, expresses itself in the production of great pictures and sculptured forms in art, and eventually in the building of places of worship, where the Spirit of God may come and enter the hearts of the worshippers with mellowing, warming influence.

The Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City is indicative of the strength of character and religious dreams of the Latter-day Saints. The only building of its style in the world, it stands unique in the history of architecture. While its massiveness suggests a people strong in spirit, conviction, and purpose, its lines indicate a splendid adaptation of scientific principles in architecture.

The Tabernacle is a perfect ellipse, with two
(Continued on page 236)

Menu of the June Rotary Feast

By Arch C. Klumph

IT HAS become rather popular to name each convention, and therefore it seems quite appropriate to us that the June gathering in Salt Lake City should be known as the *Rotary Victory Convention*.

In setting out to build an International Rotary Convention program, one realizes at the beginning the necessity of establishing a theme or purpose. We have made a thoro study of our



John Barrett, member of Rotary Club of Washington, D. C., Director General, Pan-American Union, who will address the Salt Lake City Convention.

past conventions, their tone, their atmosphere and their accomplishment, with the result that we have determined the true purpose of an International Convention to be threefold,

- 1st—Inspiration,
- 2nd—Instruction,
- 3rd—Legislation,

and with these three objects in mind, our program for the coming year is written.

Rotary history has shown that the type of convention must be changed from time to time according to the will of the delegates. We are pleased to note this year a general demand that the convention devote more time to legislation.

In the opinion of the 1919 Program Committee, it is to the best interests of Rotary that in the future more legislating shall be done by the delegates at the convention.

The Chairman of the Program Committee, in his address last year at Kansas City, spoke of the convention of the future which, in his opinion, would be more of the legislative type. The delegates are chosen to attend all the convention sessions and there to discuss and weigh carefully all "bills" introduced. In the past there has been too much of an inclination to rattle off resolution after resolution and to adopt many of them with no discussion whatever. This, some day, might be fatal to Rotary. In the program for this year considerable time is given to the discussion and action on all "bills introduced."

Impressions That Last

The next thing that the Committee has taken into consideration most seriously is the crying need in Rotary for a better understanding on the part of the individual as to the purposes and principles of the organization; also the duty of the Club to the community. Consequently, our few set addresses will have to do with these subjects with one single exception.

We have refrained from resorting to the spec-

tacular and dramatic, those things which cause some excitement for the moment, but which, when we have returned to our homes, we realize have given to us something of temporary inspiration but not so much in the way of real definite inspiration and instruction.

We believe that the most valuable type of convention will be the one which will grow upon you as the years go by rather than the one which caused abnormal excitement at the time. Brass bands, great entertainment, etc., often encourage us to say when we leave the convention city for home, "This has been the greatest convention ever," but music and entertainment are soon forgotten; the lasting impressions are those which have given positive and permanent inspiration and instruction.

Holding the meetings in Salt Lake City will afford many very unusual opportunities for a most successful convention.

In the first place, all those attending will enjoy the beautiful scenery en route. Salt Lake City is distinctive in many ways. The lake is unlike any other body of water, perhaps, in the world,



Dr. Henry Suzzallo of Seattle, President State University of Washington, who will discuss capital, management, labor, and the public at Rotary Convention.

and these features will add much to the interesting entertainment.

Further distinctive features will be the opportunity to visit the famous "Utah" copper mine, where 40,000 tons of ore are taken out and sent thru the mill each day; to drive thru the beautiful canyons and gorges—Ogden Canyon, Big Cottonwood Canyon, and Emigration Canyon thru which the Mormon pioneers entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake and from the portals of which Brigham Young exclaimed "This is the place."

Never before have we had the opportunity of holding our sessions in such a wonderful hall. The Mormon Tabernacle seats 8,000; for this occasion we will have it partitioned off with palms and flowers. The acoustics of this building are noted all over the world, and the wonderful pipe organ, which will be utilized all thru the convention, is said to be the finest in existence. The whole setting is one that should afford us the greatest opening session in Rotary's history.

Consider the advantage of a meeting place where there is ample and comfortable room for every Rotarian—delegates and visitors—and for

all the ladies. Such is our convention hall of this year.

Some Features of Program

Some of the outstanding features of the program will be further development in the establishment of a permanent constitution and by-laws for the local clubs; and new additions to the International constitution which are necessary at this time. On account of the large amount of foreign extension work which is proposed for the immediate future, considerable time for discussion and action is allowed on this most important subject.

The program of Wednesday should be intensely interesting. We call it The Day of the Nations, each nation and province being given an opportunity to state what distinctive things Rotary has done for it. The principal speaker for this session is to be John Barrett, Director General, Pan-American Union, the man who established the first great League of Nations.

On Friday forenoon, much of the session will be given to the most important topic of the hour, viz., "Capital, Labor, Management and the Public." This subject will be handled by Dr. Henry Suzzallo, President of the University of Washington, and the Rotarians of the Pacific Northwest guarantee that he will help us solve the problem that today confronts civilization with such a threatening mien.

Another important subject will be that of work among the boys. Rotary is taking a great interest in this work generally, and unquestionably the full time allotted to the subject will be utilized with great interest. We expect to have Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a speaker on this topic.

It will be noted that this year we have done away with the Special Assembly gatherings and instead have scheduled all matters to be handled



John Napier Dyer, of Vincennes, Ind., Governor Rotary District No. 11, who will deliver the Rotary speech at the opening session of the 1919 Rotary Convention.

directly in the regular convention sessions, so that the entire assemblage may have the benefit of the discussions.

We feel that we have written a helpful and constructive program and one that will add much to the efficiency of Rotary, both for the individuals and for the clubs.

—ARCH C. KLUMPH,
Chairman I. A. of R. C. Convention Program Committee.

Further Information Regarding Salt Lake City Program

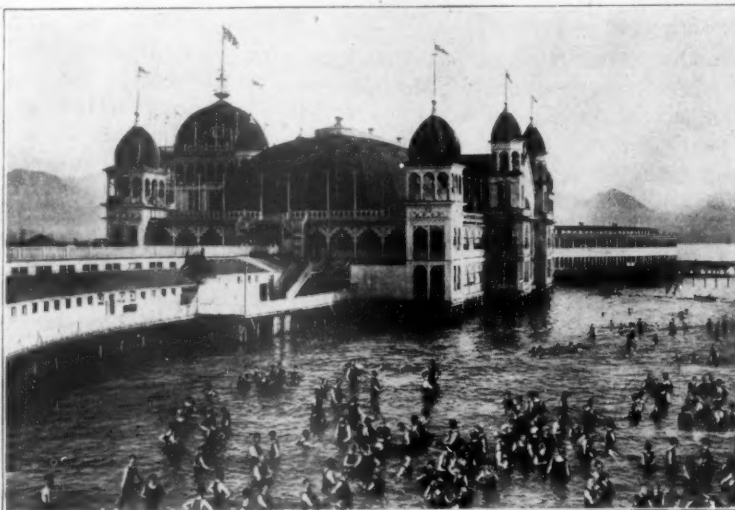
THE Tenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs will be held during the week of June 16, 1919.

Rotary conventions get better each year and those who attend the Salt Lake City meeting are certain to find this precedent is being followed, and those who do not attend will miss the great pleasure of personal participation in the events of a wonderful week.

Already assurances have been received that the attendance will be very large and will include many delegates from over-seas.

Attention of Rotarians is called to the fact that in this program the committee has provided ample time for discussions, a total of seven and a half hours being allotted for this purpose. Only four extended addresses have been scheduled, one for each day.

Bathing in the Great Salt Lake, at Saltair Beach, one of the treats included in the hospitality plans of Salt Lake City for Rotarians attending the 1919 Convention. The Rotarians will have the exclusive use of this famous resort Wednesday afternoon and evening—for bathing, dining and dancing.



Monday, June 16, will be the day of arrival and registration.

In the afternoon of Monday there will be a meeting of the Convention Council, including all International officers, committee chairmen and incoming district governors. Monday evening the officers and directors of the Salt Lake City Club will be hosts at the annual dinner to International officials, delegates from overseas, and guests of the convention and their families.

The Rotarians will have all day Monday for sightseeing, rides to the beautiful canyons near Salt Lake City, bathing in the Great Salt Lake at Saltair. Monday evening there will be an organ recital at the Mormon Tabernacle, with Rotarian Edward P. Kimball as organist, assisted by the famous Mormon mixed choir of 300 voices. This will give the Rotarians an opportunity to hear, to the best advantage, this wonderful instrument which was built by the early settlers of Utah out of native materials.

Following the organ recital there will be a short automobile drive over the Wasatch Boulevard, along the foothills, from which a splendid panoramic view of the city may be had.

Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock the convention session will begin. President Will G. Farrell of the Rotary Club of Salt Lake City will deliver a brief address of welcome. After the opening prayer, President Poole will deliver his president's address.

The remainder of the Tuesday morning session will be taken up with the presentation to the convention of International officers, delegates

from overseas, and guests of the convention; brief statements from the chairmen of the various committees; appointment of Election Committee and other miscellaneous business; closing with an address on "What Rotary Means to the Everyday, Average Man of Affairs," by John Napier Dyer, Governor of Eleventh Rotary District, President of Rotary Club of Vincennes, manager of McKenney Farms, Indiana.

At 2:30 Tuesday afternoon the convention will again convene to listen to two important committee reports and to discuss the same: Education of Rotarians as to Rotary, Harold N. Rust, of Wilkes-Barre, Chairman; Constitution and By-Laws, Estes Snedecor, of Portland, Ore., Chairman. The reports will be well discussed.

Tuesday evening from 8:30 to 11:30 will be the President's Ball; informal dress. One of the

Thursday will be the first day of legislative action.

Rotarian W. A. Brady, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Employment of Soldiers and Sailors, will make his report.

The report of the Resolutions Committee will follow, and the delegates will be given full opportunity to discuss and debate.

The morning session will close with an address on *Making Citizens*, to be delivered by one of the most eminent men in American public life.

This will be followed by nominations for president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms.

The convention will reconvene at 2 o'clock to hear the conclusion of the report of the Resolutions Committee and to receive the report of the Committee on Work Among Boys, John Dolph, of Washington, Chairman. Two hours has been allowed for the boys' work report, discussion and action. It is expected that Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt will lead this discussion.

Wild West Show

On Thursday afternoon the Rotarians will be given the choice of (a) being the guests of the Salt Lake City Rotarians on a visit to the famous Utah Copper Company Mine at Bingham, where a whole mountain is being scoop-shoveled down and carried away at the rate of 40,000 tons a day; or (b) paying a visit to the neighboring city of Ogden, there to witness a real Wild West Show with broncho-busting, Indian war dances, etc., then have a drive thru the famous Ogden Canyon, and partake of a supper and have a dance at the famous "Hermitage and Grove" as the guests of the Ogden Rotary Club.

Thursday evening has been left open for dinner parties to provide an opportunity for reunions, renewals of old friendships, and the making of new ones, and for a late vaudeville show by Rotarians.

The work of the convention will be concluded Friday, starting with the election of officers.

During the forenoon will be presented the report of the Committee on Standard Constitution and Model By-Laws for Clubs, Estes Snedecor, Chairman.

Historic Pageant

At 11 o'clock, Doctor Henry Suzzallo of Seattle, President of the State University of Washington, will deliver an address on *Capital, Management, Labor, and the Public*.

The report of the Election Committee, giving the results of the balloting, will be received before the noon recess.

At 2:15 Friday afternoon, E. E. Baker of Kewanee will present the report of the Committee on Relations Between Employer and Employee, to be followed by discussion and action. Miscellaneous business will be disposed of, the new officers will be installed, trophies will be awarded and, following a patriotic organ and song concert, the convention will adjourn.

It is possible that there will be at some appropriate time during the Convention a great historic pageant representing the entry of the Mormons into the valley with some of the old "prairie schooners" in which they crossed the continent.

Bring your light wraps—the nights are delightfully cool and refreshing amid the snow-capped peaks of the Wasatch range.

attractions of Tuesday evening will be the introduction of a series of French Carnival features at the President's Ball. These features will be furnished by the Rotarians of New Orleans and their ladies, and will be presented from 9 to 10.

The Day of Nations

Wednesday is the Day of Nations. Two hours of the forenoon session will be devoted to the subject: *The Problem of Our Nation or Province and Rotary's Opportunity for Service*. There will be eight subdivisions of this topic: Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Cuba, Uruguay, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippines, U. S. A. Dr. R. E. Vinson of Texas will speak for the U. S.

The messages from the different nations will be followed by the address on *Rotary as an International Influence*, by Rotarian John Barrett of Washington, D. C., Director General of Pan-American Union, Chairman of I. A. of R. C. Committee on Foreign Extension.

At 2:30 p. m. the Round Table meetings of the Vocational Sections will begin. There will be approximately one hundred of these. Information regarding the meeting places, etc., will be contained in a special booklet distributed at the convention entitled "Convention Information."

Wednesday evening will be spent at Saltair, the bathing resort at Great Salt Lake; salt water bathing from 5 to 6; dinner at 6:30; dancing at 8:00. Cars will leave Salt Lake City for the resort every hour during the afternoon.

Come and Find Us

By William Hamilton Osborne

THERE'S no use talking—the Easterner does not know the Pacific Coast of North America. By the Easterner, I mean everybody east of the Rocky Mountains.

The Easterner thinks he knows the Pacific Coast. He'll tell you he does. There's a reason. When he thinks of the Pacific Coast he thinks of California. He knows California, and concludes therefore, that he knows the Coast.

Ask him about the Pacific Northwest—he's all at sea. He's heard of it, yes—oh yes, of course. Hitherto, however, he's been accustomed to think of the Pacific Northwest as being Portland, Oregon, a city set in a bleak, frigid, trackless wilderness. And he lets it go at that. Now that Seattle's been making so much fuss, he regards it vaguely, as two cities set in a bleak, frigid, trackless wilderness.

Permit me, a dyed-in-the-wool Easterner—and a skeptic about things western—to point out to the Easterner what the Pacific Northwest is not and also what it is.

What It Is Not

In the first place, it is not a bleak, frigid, trackless wilderness. It is far from trackless—the fat, lazy, indolent traveler can travel anywhere he wants to in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, by boat, by rail, by suburban trolley, and by motor car. In the middle of August on the hottest day of the year, he can motor up six thousand feet to the snow line of Mountain Rainier without having been jolted once anywhere along the route. He can get good roads and comfort anywhere he goes.

The Pacific Northwest is not frigid—not even in winter. In summer it is dry, but never hot—85 degrees spells a hot day in summer. The nights and mornings are invariably cool. In winter? Most of the Pacific Northwest lies farther north than Quebec—yet it rarely gets down to the freezing point in winter. Why? The Japanese current keeps it warm.

The climate is the most livable, the most equable on earth. There are no flies, no mosquitoes, no bugs. From the instant that the traveler strikes the Pacific Northwest he leaves behind him everything that is hot and dusty. He sleeps at night—my lands, how he does sleep!

And this territory is not bleak—even tho it

Here is an invitation to all Rotarians contemplating attending the 1919 International Convention at Salt Lake City to become better acquainted with that wonderfully attractive land called The Pacific Northwest. William Hamilton Osborne, the talented American writer, has extended the invitation upon behalf of the Rotarians of the Pacific Northwest; he has done so in exceedingly attractive manner and interest-arousing style. Read what he has to say in "Come and Find Us."

may be rugged. Summer and winter it is green—always green. You can't keep things from growing.

Then What It Is

Now, what is the Pacific Northwest? Easy. It is that territory embraced within the boundary lines of the states of Oregon and Washington and the Canadian province of British Columbia. All right. Now what is there to see?

Vancouver, B. C.—the most Americanized

walls hemming them in; a city that sent twelve thousand men to war; Briton to the backbone.

Seattle and Portland and Tacoma; big civilized cities—but as different from the eastern cities as the west is from the east.

People—you never saw such a varied class in all your life; from the plutocratic Indian chief, clad in his red and yellow blanket, driving his high-powered car, to the multimillionaire ship-builder, and the Alaskan fisherman, and the lumberjack—and the women jurors, and women office holders—the women of the great northwest, with their flaxen English tresses and their peachy English complexions—or vikings' daughters, maybe. Anyway, they're here.

Old Guide Book Stuff?

So is that vast, mystic horde of unknowns, that army of adventurers that has lent the tinge of romance to this end of the civilized world. A land with hundreds of waterfalls, with more perpetually snow-clad mountain peaks in plain sight than any other section in the world—with its Cascades and Olympics, two great ranges; with its trillion feet or so of huge fir, spruce, and cedar trees; with lakes galore; with all the scenic effects that ever came down the pike.

Sounds better than it is, eh?

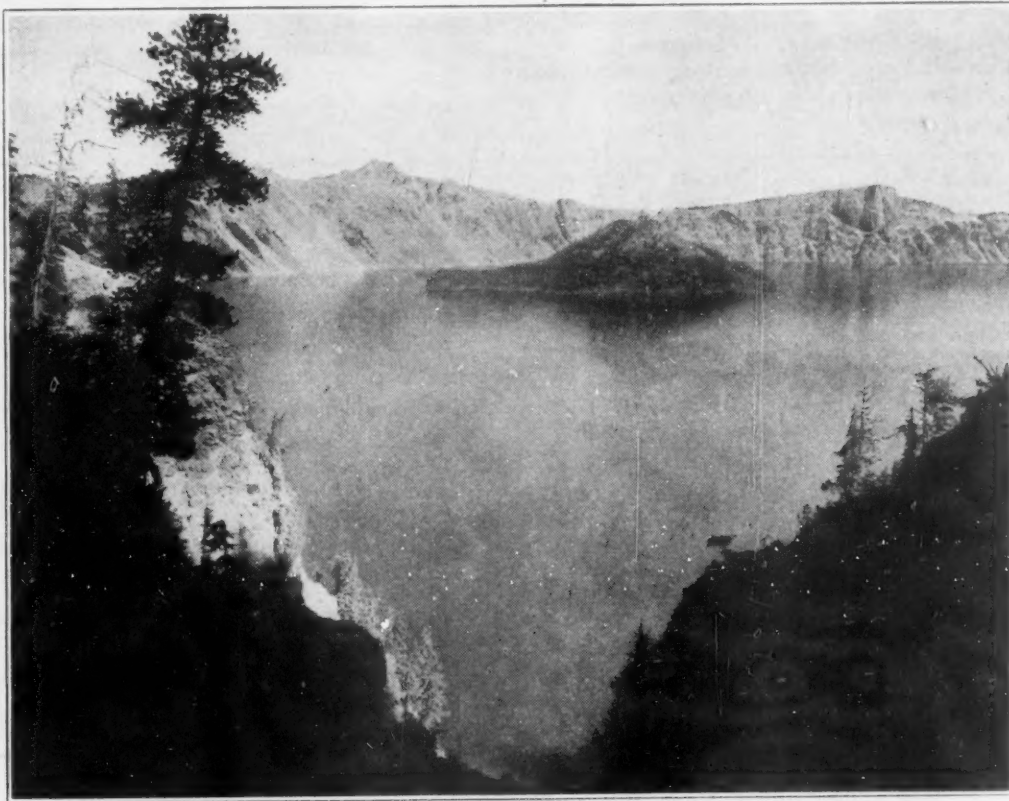
Just the old guide book stuff—every section of the country is the finest in the world, if you'll only believe what it says about itself.

Exactly—that was my frame of mind when they talked to me about the Pacific Northwest, I believe what I see—I wanted to be shown. Well, they showed me.

Crater Lake. Get this! You've heard of Mont Blanc, you've heard of Lake Lucerne. Everybody has. Now, why? Because those great guide book attractions are as old as the hills—they lie in the center of old European civilization. Everybody who travels has seen them. Everybody, from Mark Twain's great grand sire, down to now, has paid homage to them. People know about

them. People don't know about Crater Lake in Oregon.

There is this to be said about it. If Crater Lake had been set in Switzerland, or Egypt, or Italy or Greece—anywhere in the old world—Crater Lake would have been one of the seven wonders of the world? Why? Because it looks it.



"The sublimest thing you ever saw"—Crater Lake, in Oregon, with waters of indigo blue, 2,000 feet deep, and the surface 2,000 feet below the rim of the volcanic Mount Masama.

British city in the world—and yet, with its turbaned East Indians driving wood carts about town.

Victoria—said to be more English than London; a settlement of exclusive Britons, sixty thousand in number, rich, aristocratic, living in old English houses, with hedges and high garden

Seeing is believing—take a look at it yourself. Crater Lake is the darnedest and the sublimest looking thing you ever saw. And it's got the bluest water that you ever saw—indigo blue.

It seems there was a huge volcanic mountain there—Mount Mazama—18,000 feet high. During a volcanic eruption, its peak sank into the earth, leaving a huge hole, big and wide and deep, with precipitous sides. This hole became a lake, whose surface lies 2,000 feet below the rim. In the middle of the lake the old peak of the mountain rears its head—they call it Wizard Island now. The waters of the lake are 2,000 feet deep.

These waters are filled with trout. A man named Willis Steele, now Park Commissioner, discovered Crater Lake. He stocked it with trout; carried little trout in buckets of water, many miles; changed the water at every stream he reached; got to Crater Lake with seventeen small trout still alive, and dumped them in. Fishing is free for all. You can catch trout three feet long in Crater Lake!

Mount Rainier. This is the hill that Seattle and Tacoma scrap over to this day. Tacoma calls it Mount Tacoma—"the Mountain that was God." Seattle calls it by the name given it by an adventurer-explorer of the northwest.

A Mount You Don't Know

You've heard of Mt. Rainier, but you don't know it. If it reared its hoary head among the Balkans, it would have been the eighth wonder of the world. Why? Because instead of being one mountain peak in a long range of mountain peaks, it stands alone—it rises, a cone, right out of the ground.

For sheer grandeur this mountain exceeds any in America—possibly any in the world. It is



"He can get good roads and comfort wherever he goes." One of the beautiful roads thru the wonderful forests of British Columbia.

14,000 feet high. In the middle of summer it is snow clad above 6,000 feet. Flowers by the million at its very snow line. As I have said, it won't cost you one ounce of all your hard earned avoirdupois to thrust the nose of your machine into the snow clad side of this mammoth.

Seeing is believing. If you have the slightest tendency toward insanity you'll go crazy over Mt. Rainier.

The Columbia River Highway—extending from the Pacific Ocean, 121 miles east thru Portland, Oregon. East of Portland it is a highway thru a gorge. In ten miles you pass eleven waterfalls; one of them, Multnomah, is 620 feet high. Put this highway in the East—you might never have heard any mention of the Palisades.

Now, Here Is the Point

Now, I've mentioned three only of the multitude of bewildering things that the Pacific Northwest has got to show. I've said nothing about Mt. Baker in the north, nor Mount Hood in the south, nor Puget Sound that's got the Thousand Islands lasht to the mast and hollering for help. I've said nothing about the fruits and the farming—I've left most of the territory practically untouched. I want to make a point.

This is the point I want to make. The eastern traveler knows what everybody knows. He travels where everybody travels. He follows the crowd. It is convenient, it is comfortable, to do that. But for cat's sake let the Easterner wake up and see something that everybody hasn't seen. Anybody can talk about California, but comparatively few people can talk about the Pacific Northwest, because comparatively few people know it.

They may, as I have said, be afraid of the northwest; they may think it bleak and inaccessible. If they do, they have other guesses coming. The chances are, tho, that most people don't care about going to places unless everybody in creation goes there, too. They go in flocks, like sheep; in schools like fish.

For my part, let me see something that the fellow in the flat above me hasn't seen. Then I can tell him something that he doesn't know.

An Industrial Creed

1. Labor and capital are partners, not enemies; their interests are common interests, not opposed; and neither can attain the fullest measure of prosperity at the expense of the other, but only in association with the other.

2. The purpose of industry is quite as much to advance social well-being as material well-being and in the pursuit of that purpose the interests of the community should be carefully considered, the well-being of the employes as respects living and working conditions should be fully guarded, management should be adequately recognized and capital should be justly compensated, and failure in any of these particulars means loss to all.

3. Every man is entitled to an opportunity to earn a living, to fair wages, to reasonable hours of work and proper working conditions, to a decent home, to the opportunity to play, to learn, to worship, and to love, as well as to toil, and the responsibility rests as heavily upon industry as upon government or society to see that these conditions and opportunities prevail.

4. Industry, efficiency and initiative, wherever found, should be encouraged and adequately rewarded, and indolence, indifference and restriction of production should be discountenanced.

5. The provision of adequate means for uncovering grievances and promptly adjusting them is of fundamental importance to the successful conduct of industry.

6. The most potent measure in bringing about industrial harmony and prosperity is adequate representation of the parties in interest; existing forms of representation should be carefully studied and availed of in so far as they may be found to have merit and are adaptable to the peculiar conditions in the various industries.

7. The application of right principles never fails to effect right relations; the letter killeth and the spirit maketh alive; forms are wholly secondary, while attitude and spirit are all-important, and only as the parties in industry are animated by the spirit of fair play, justice to all, and brotherhood, will any plans which they may mutually work out succeed.

8. That man renders the greatest social service who so co-operates in the organization of industry as to afford to the largest number of men the greatest opportunity for self-development and the enjoyment by every man of those benefits which his own work adds to the wealth of civilization.

The above were urged as the principles of an industrial creed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a talk before the Reconstruction Congress under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held at Atlantic City, N. J., in December, 1918.

A Wonderful Convention Trip

By Marion A. Byrne

DOES not the western wonderland of the United States cause a few heart throbs as you gaze upon some individual vista that stands unparalleled in its beauteous grandeur?

Did not your first view from Yosemite's "Inspiration Point" develop a new kind of thrill?

The wondrous colorings and spouting geysers of the Yellowstone—were they not productive of enthusiasm for the God-given wonders of America?

Did not the time-defying rocks of Glacier Park bring forth an expression of amazement?

The marvel of it all is that, in every passing year, the list of accessible scenic splendors, with which the western United States is so plentifully splashed, finds itself increased by some beauteous addition.

Thru all past æons these newest gems have remained either undiscovered or, being far removed from the beaten path of travel, have failed to draw to their shrines any save the most enthusiastic lovers of America's scenic attractions.

Governed by the latter of these conditions, Zion Canyon, the greatest and most interesting among Utah's collection of natural wonders, for half a century since its discovery has lain buried among the towering mountains about 340 miles south of Salt Lake City.

Zion was surveyed and mapped by the intrepid Major Powell, after it had been originally visited by hardy Mormon pioneers as they blazed a trail up over the heights of the Hurricane Fault and along the upper reaches of the Rio Virgin.

How Zion Got Its Name

There is doubt as to Zion's first discoverer, but it is generally conceded that the Mormon leader, Brigham Young, first gave to this great cleft in southern Utah's mountains the name of Zion.

Zion Canyon, which has been called the masterpiece of Utah's scenic wonders, is a long trip from Salt Lake City, as miles are counted by people who live in sections of less "magnificent distances," but to the people of the American West it is not far—only about 350 miles south of the famous metropolis of the Mormons where the Tenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs is to be held next June. Inaccessible until recently, and visited by only a few people for that reason, Zion Canyon can now be reached by a good automobile road from Salt Lake City, or by rail—the Salt Lake Route—for most of the distance. A visit to Zion Canyon will provide a wonderful by-trip for those who attend the convention in Salt Lake City.

If the tales of its christening are true, the Mormon pioneer was stirred by some of those throbs I first mentioned, mingled with a goodly sprinkling of religious enthusiasm when, standing with uncovered head at the canyon's southern portal, he declared to his assembled followers, "This is Zion."

It was a forceful habit in which Brigham Young indulged himself—that of declaring names and conditions. Just a few years before baring his head to Zion's grandeur, he had gazed over the location where Salt Lake City has since grown into a metropolis and declared, "This is the place." And it surely was "the place" in those pioneering days, and has remained "the place" to the very present. So it was with his christening of Utah's most wonderful mountain gorge. Zion it is and Zion it will remain until twentieth century history is forgotten.

Of individual features, Zion possesses a host. This, too, in spite of the fact that hardly a third of its area has been more than glanced over by its earlier visitors, the list of whom would comprise the names of a few artists and far separated sight-

seers. These have been willing to undergo a long, tedious journey over anything but good roads and then be satisfied with extremely meager accommodations at their journey's end.

All this is now changed, for the automobile has made its demands upon Utah and the Beehive State has nobly answered with hundreds of miles of excellent highways, one of which leads from the station of Lund on the Salt Lake Route right up to the portals of Zion, where it joins a road built by Uncle Sam that strikes the very heart of the canyon, winding under the shadows of weird, majestic, and gloriously colored formations that differ in their every feature from those which dot the other American National Parks and Monuments.

Western Temple of the Virgin

At the entrance of Zion there tower, upon the eastern and western flank, majestic piles, which, while carved by action of the elements from the same formations, are as totally unlike as nature could render them.

The western of these two gigantic natural structures raises its cap four thousand feet above the canyon's floor. It is called the *Western Temple of the Virgin*, and well deserves its name, for, if the author who termed human architecture "frozen music" is correct, then this mystically shaded and gorgeously colored handiwork of the Architect of the Universe may be fitly termed a "heaven born symphony."

The Western Temple is a famous landmark for travelers thru that section of Utah, as its summit may be seen for miles in a southern and western direction; in fact, it is the very first feature of Zion that is presented to the visitor as he journeys eastward thru the valley of the Rio Virgin.

As one approaches the portal, there suddenly opens to the west a vast court, as a background



© Utah Photo Materials Co.

"The Three Patriarchs" in Zion Canyon, southern Utah. These great masses of stone rise from 2,500 to 3,000 feet above the floor of the canyon



© Utah Photo Materials Co.

Looking up Zion Canyon, in southern Utah. In the left foreground is the "Temple of the Sun."

to which there rises the great facade of this Western Temple. At its base, the temple front is formed of greys and browns cut into formations typifying every class of architecture. Here it is possible to trace Gothic arches, columns of Ionic or Doric design flanking or enclosing what but a slight effort of the imagination can easily picture as gigantic entrances to some vast temple where a world's people might worship.

This majestic mountain rises in its mighty sweep of nearly four thousand feet changing from deep greys and reds to brighter tints from which the color fades until it becomes a greyish white that either shimmers in the sunlight or darkens beneath the shadows of some passing cloud.

This grey formation suddenly ceases in a great elevated mesa that seems level as a floor. Then from the very center of this sky-bordered roof there rises a massive oblong dome formed of blood-red sandstone, cap with the verdancy of mesquite and grasses that, from the distant view, seems like still another layer of brilliant color topping a glorious picture, the foreground of which has already presented hundreds of striking tints and tones.

Other Peaks and Pinnacles

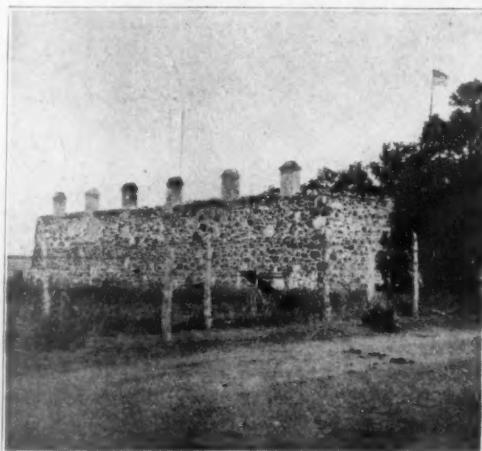
The Western Temple stands in a corner and is flanked on the east and north by a series of pinnacles, each one differing from all its neighbors in formation and color. The platoon of peaks that stretches eastward from the Temple is rugged in outline, painted in browns or reds, while the series that extends to the north vary in coloring, several of them carrying the chalky white of the great temple with a splashing of red at their summits.

The most northern of the series, resembling a truncated cone, is cap with a thin layer of red,

while great streaks of this same blood-red rock seam and cut its sides. This most weird peak has been named the *Altar of Sacrifice*, because of its resemblance to the historic altars of the people who once dwelt in this mystic land. The entire group of peaks that flank the Western Temple on the north was first transcribed on canvas by Culmer and by that same artist christened the *Towers of the Virgin*.

Across the canyon and slightly to the north, rising between the two peaks of deepest umber, looms the great silvery dome of the Eastern Temple, clothed in colorings like its western sister. This rounds to a broad summit upon which is mounted a symmetrical cap of that same blood-red sandstone, the whole making strange contrast with its more demurely colored neighbors.

It is not a matter of wonder that the religious enthusiasts, the first Anglo-Saxons to view these wondrous peaks, so readily accepted their leader's



Old Mormon fort, now being converted into hotel, on road to Zion Canyon.

titling of "Zion." Its grandeur, coupled to the really strange and impressive atmosphere that meets the visitor at its portal, strikes to the heart of even today's prosaic traveler. How much more forcible was this effect when met by those pioneers of two generations ago!

Mountain of the Sun

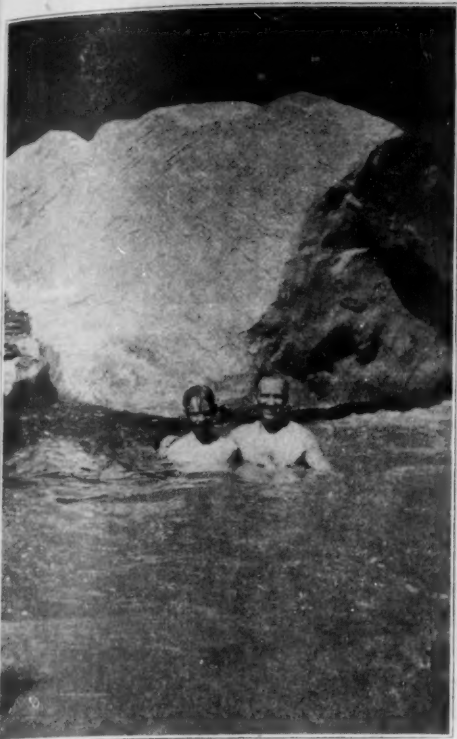
In its farther depths, Zion adds to its magnificence with brilliantly colored towering peaks and wildly rugged gorges. Just beyond the temples are ranged three cone-shaped mountains, wildly rugged in their outlines and facing another court of totally different type from that which fronts the Western Temple. Here again has Bible history contributed the titles, for the three peaks are known as the *Patriarchs* and the space at the base, the *Court of the Patriarchs*.

A little farther on is another group which occupies the eastern wall. Of decidedly different formation and coloring; they are called the "Trio."

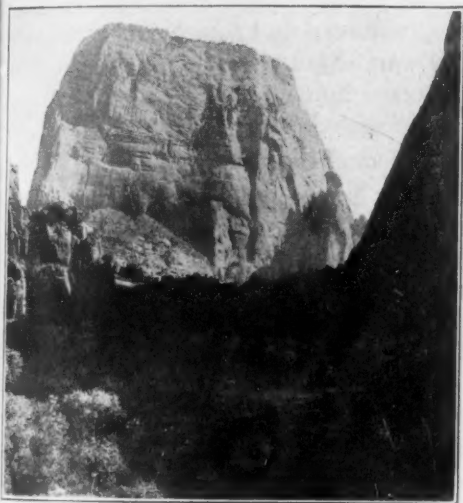
The northernmost peak is one of Zion's glories, shaped like a great white dome and known as the *Mountain of the Sun*.

Here the breaks in both canyon walls have brought about a most interesting effect, for this beautiful mountain catches the first glint of the rising sun and receives the last kiss of the setting sun. Fair Luna should also have been given some credit for this mountain's beauty, for when the canyon is steeped in darkness, her light brings out this grand pile in cameo-like relief.

Still another feature of the *Mountain of the Sun* is the tint of the afterglow that changes its chalky summit into a rosy dome. At the base of this great mountain lies the Wylie-Way Camp that, from May to October of each year, will extend its call of rugged hospitality to the mountaineer, the scientist, or the traveler who



Rotarian George Relf (on the right) of Salt Lake City, Chairman of the 1919 Rotary Convention City Executive Committee, and a friend taking a swim in the ice-cold waters of Zion Canyon



El Gobernador (The Great White Throne) in Zion Canyon, Utah. This is a great monolith rising abruptly from the floor of the canyon to a height of 3,000 feet.

searches for new beauties among the stretches of Western America.

On to the north, Zion Canyon becomes even more beautiful, presenting new and wondrous features at every turn. One mountain in particular is, to my mind, the gem among all of Zion's peaks. This is the grandly glorious monument known as El Gobernador. Standing at a turn of the canyon, its mighty mass rising sheer three thousand feet from the creek that skirts its base, this pile presents a picture unsurpassed by any of America's famous mountains. Grey at its base, it clears to a glistening white with a summit that terminates in a great table.

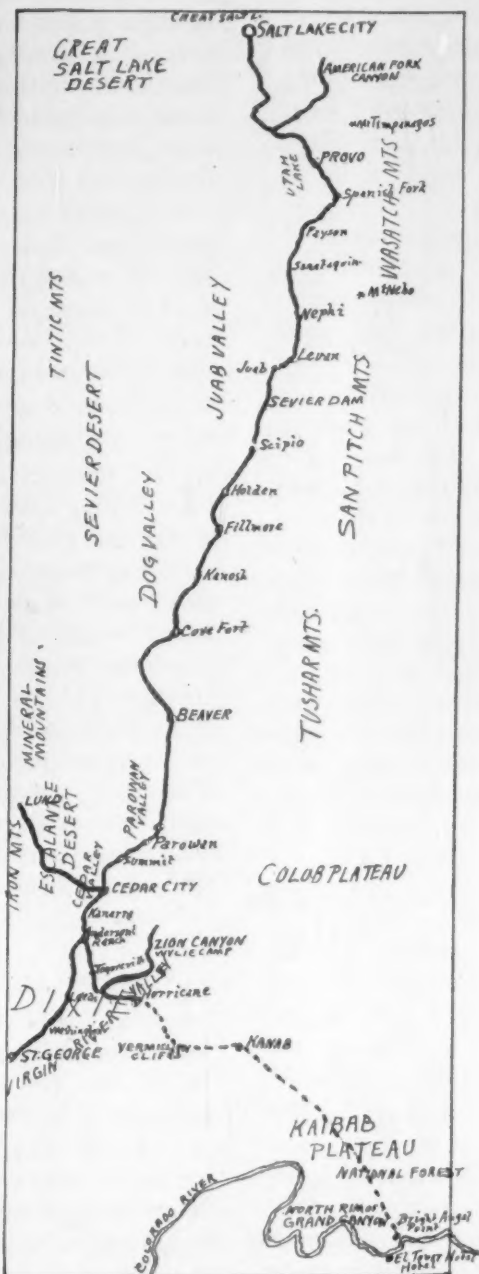
El Gobernador's sides are seamed into a thousand weird pictures, while far up on one of its faces there hangs a wondrous natural bridge, the top of which has never been pressed by the foot of man.

Beyond, the canyon twists and turns until it

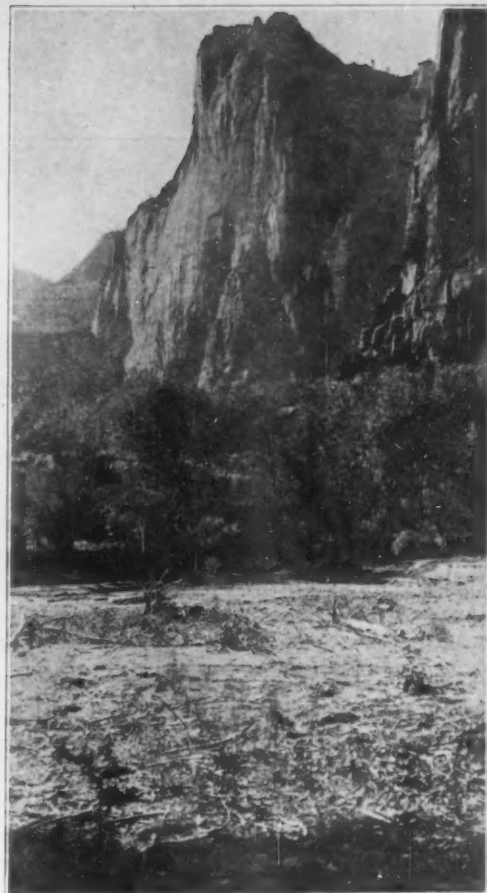
widens out into the most weird of all its bizarre features. This is the *Great Temple of Sinawava*, which occupies a vast amphitheater shut in by walls of brilliantly colored rock towering two thousand feet above its floor. Here the rippling creek horseshoes around a most remarkably formed sandstone object that closely resembles a Buddha seated on his throne.

Legend has given this place as the locality where prehistoric people of this southwestern land gathered to do reverence to Sinawava, their ruling Deity. The place fills the bill. If ever there was a spot where weirdly mystic incantations and wildly impressive ceremonials would seem to accurately fit into the surroundings, it is this same rock-bound pocket in the depths of Zion.

Just beyond the prehistoric temple, the canyon enters its narrows until the creek occupies every foot of the floor and feathery waterfalls dash down from moss and lichen-covered terraces. They tell me of people who have gone far into



Rough "hand made" map of the automobile route from Salt Lake City to Zion Canyon. The Salt Lake Route (railroad) from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles passes thru Lund, from which place Zion Canyon can be reached by stage. The dotted line shows a newly opened stage line from Zion Canyon to the north rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.



Beautiful cliffs in Zion Canyon, 3,000 feet in height.



Going up Zion Canyon, "Indian file."

these narrows, but though I have searched I have never met one of these explorers face to face. However, I will predict that with but a few years of accessibility by means of comfortable transportation, the traveler will search out the most deeply hidden spot in this whole area of scenic wonders. Still these searchers after scenic novelties will be kept busy, for there are canyons and canyons, then more canyons walled in by peak after peak, all within the limits of this section that has been termed Utah's Scenic Wonderland.

I am not alone in my enthusiasm for Zion. One critic has termed it a "Yosemite in Oils!" It was only a few days ago that one of California's native daughters, who has for a husband a most loyal son of the Golden State, whispered in my ear that her husband had visited Zion and confidentially, tho regretfully, reported it as the equal of California's world renowned Yosemite. I quite agree, but had hardly hoped to find my opinions endorsed by two wildly enthusiastic lovers of the beauties of California's high Sierras.



Rotarian

The Story of Your Business

"**E**VERY firm, could it only realize the fact," says Charles F. Higham, "has a fascinating story to tell the world. No matter how technical, it need not be dry; no matter how practical, it can be told in a lively way." This understanding is one of the bases upon which Rotary was founded. It is the reason why, in every Rotary club, it is expected that each member will take his turn in telling the story of his business. In these days when national advertisers are realizing the advantage of buying advertising space to tell to the world the stories of their firms, let us not neglect to continue to do this same thing in our Rotary clubs.

* * *

Macaulay Was Wrong

IN 1857, Lord Macaulay wrote a letter to an American friend in which he said, "It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority, for with you the majority is the government. Your constitution is all sail and no anchor. When a society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish." Lord Macaulay was a Royalist. He could not contemplate a republic being a successful form of government. The people in the United States will demonstrate that Lord Macaulay's judgment was wrong. Even tho the majority may be distress and discontented, it will still look to its government to manifest leadership for the good of all, to the end that the distress may be alleviated and the discontent may be turned into content. In the final analysis, every American would rather perish himself than that government of the people, for the people and by the people should perish from the face of the earth.

* * *

Personnel Work for Business

THE work performed by the army personnel boards in the organization of the British and American armies, as a result of which an effort was made to place every man where he belonged, according to his experience and ability, has opened up wonderful new possibilities for business organizations. The same methods followed by the personnel officers to take the round peg out of the square hole and put it into a round hole can be followed by business organizations to make their forces more effective. This idea is gaining ground rapidly among business organizations and as Rotarians are progressive men, it is quite likely that they will be among the first to recognize the value of the new system of applying an old principle. Rotarian Kendall Weisiger of Atlanta was borrowed by the United States Government to help in this personnel work and has made a very splendid record.

Americans Must Realize

THAT almost every bill paid by the United States since the signing of the Armistice represented debts incurred prior to the ending of the war. Americans know that there are millions of dollars needed to pay for debts contracted since the Armistice was signed.

Americans *cannot* and *will not* deny their assistance to their Allies now that we have won Victory. They *cannot* and *will not* desert their boys in France—leave them there with neither food nor money. Americans must help those who have helped them; must clothe and feed those boys, and bring them home again. Do they, who have fought and bled for others, deserve less?

Another loan is necessary. It is to be a Victory Liberty Loan. It is to be supported by *every* American citizen. It is to help America's soldiers and America's Allies. Americans must save, conserve and *buy bonds* until every cent of their country's indebtedness is paid—until every one of her boys have come home.

* * *

Liberty Bonds and Crippled Soldiers

THE first three Liberty Loans in the United States built training camps and equipt and sent men overseas to fight; the fourth Liberty Loan was the fighting loan to back up the men and make victory certain and quick. A large part of the fifth Liberty Loan will be used to rehabilitate wounded soldiers and some of the money will be expended by the Federal Board for Vocational Education to re-educate crippled soldiers who are unable to follow their former vocations and to carefully train them to be self-supporting and able to maintain their independence. The fifth loan therefore will be just as important as the first four and the United States will give an exhibition of monstrous ingratitude if this fifth loan is not subscribed and over-subscribed quickly.

* * *

Your 1919 Sweet Tooth

THERE will be plenty of food for everybody in the world this year of 1919 if it is properly distributed, but there will be none to waste. There will be plenty of sugar, too, for your sweet tooth and all the other sweet teeth, if it is properly distributed. The prospective production of sugar for 1918-19 is 188,000 tons less than the annual average for the five years before the war. That many tons of sugar sounds like a large amount, but when compared with the total sugar crop of 18,750,000 tons it doesn't seem so large. Like other food stocks, sugar is not normally distributed. The beet sugar production in Europe is only half the pre-war average; the cane sugar output of the world has increased by nearly 4,000,000 tons, and the beet sugar crop of the United States is 131,000 tons above the average.

Editorials.



A Mixt Metaphor

THERE are certain crazy beliefs that must be overcome and stamp out. One is the belief that in order to make things right in the world, everything that we have in the way of property and learning and culture must be destroyed. It is easy to see how men crazed by their contemplation of social injustice, feel like tearing down the house, burning its ruins and trying to build a new and better house. The social structure can be reconstructed without any such radical procedure. The social structure must be reconstructed. As a matter of fact, it is in process and has been in process of reconstruction for some time. Let us all come out in the open and rejoice that we are part of the army of reconstruction. Let the term "stand patter" be one that no man or woman is willing to bear. The little rivulets of understanding coming out of the springs of hope are uniting in the mighty river of twentieth century democracy. As this great stream comes rushing on, we must deal with it and not ignore it. We must direct its course. We must plan to tap it and use its living waters for irrigation purposes and we must realize that in this great river is the combination of various streams of political, religious, industrial, social, and perhaps other forms of democracy.

* * *

Rotary Will Not Miss Him

WHEN John Barleycorn leaves the United States on July first, his departure will not create any stir in the American Rotary clubs. The great majority of the clubs have never known him. He has never been present at any of their meetings. The few clubs that once counted upon his attendance at their gatherings long ago learned that they did not need his help in order to have a good time. Once there was a visitor at a Rotary banquet. It was a pandemonium of noise, song and camaraderie. The visitor looked about for the wine glasses. When convinced of their absence he remarked, dryly, "I wonder what this crowd would do if they had had something to drink."

* * *

Getting at the Cause

THIS story may conceal a lesson applicable to all phases of life:

The pink boll worm—a small, thin, rose-tinted caterpillar—made its appearance in Texas and threatened to spread and destroy the cotton growing industry of the country. The agricultural authorities got after the cause. The area where the caterpillar was first discovered comprised about 10,000 acres, which were searched until it was made certain that not one caterpillar had concealed itself anywhere, but that every one was discovered and destroyed. The result was that not one egg or larva or moth made its appearance the following year. This little

worm has accomplished a great deal of destruction in practically every cotton growing country except the United States. It is said to be the most destructive of all enemies of cotton. It is believed to have been introduced into Texas from Mexico thru the medium of the great storm in the gulf country in 1915, which washed onto the Texas coast large quantities of cotton lint and cotton seed from infested areas in Mexico.

By destroying the cause of the plague in a limited area, instead of trying to treat the effects in a larger area, the agricultural authorities saved the cotton growers of the United States a loss estimated at not less than \$50,000,000 a year—a big saving even in these days of billions.

May it not be possible that many large losses in business concerns can be stopt by digging down thru the effects and finding the cause, which in many instances may be as apparently insignificant as a little pink caterpillar in an ocean of cotton plants?

* * *

Mosquitoes vs. Ships

THE wonderful record made by the United States in building ships on such short notice was made possible thru the same methods that enabled the United States to build the Panama Canal—mosquitoes were first destroyed. Many of the new shipyards were located on low lands infested by mosquitoes, and the very first step that had to be taken before a start could be made to build the yards to build the ships was to get rid of the mosquitoes so the men could work without being exposed to the dangers of malaria. The elimination of the breeding places for disease-carrying mosquitoes is one of the greatest arguments in favor of the draining of the swamp and overflowed lands in the United States and in the world. Medical authorities are agreed that malaria can be transmitted to the human body only thru the instrumentality of the malaria mosquito. Destroy the breeding places of this mosquito, the mosquito will disappear, and so will the malaria.

* * *

Federation of Industries

A NEW and powerful federation of American industries was created at the reconstruction congress of Industrial War Service Committees at Atlantic City in December, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Nearly 400 different industries were represented. The Federation will function under direction of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The Federation will act as the spokesman for industry before the Government, just as in the past the War Service Committees have acted separately as the point of contact between industry and the Government during the war period. The Federation will give the Government direct contact with practically all industries in the country.

Nominees for I. A. of R. C. Offices



**For President
WM. D. BIGGERS
of Detroit
is Nominated
by Detroit**

In placing before Rotarians the name of Rotarian WM. D. BIGGERS of Detroit, for the office of President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, we are presenting a Rotarian, whom we believe qualified for the highest honor in the gift of Rotary.

An active member and an untiring worker in Detroit Rotary ever since his election to membership in October 1912, Rotarian Biggers personifies International Rotary to a greater degree than any other member of our Club. Elected at Houston, in 1914, to the office of Vice President, Rotarian Biggers immediately arranged to visit as many as possible of the clubs in his jurisdiction, and in a recent talk before the members of our own Club, stated that he had personally attended sixty-five Rotary Clubs in different sections of the country.

To the members of these Clubs, "Bill" Biggers needs no further introduction; for the benefit of Rotarians who have not yet had the pleasure of knowing the man we present for the office of President, we wish to assure you that he fully measures up to every qualification for this high office.

As General Manager and Secretary of The Continental Co., manufacturers of screens and screen doors, his business takes him to many of the largest cities thruout the country; he is able and willing to devote to the Service of Rotary, the time that will be demanded of one holding this high office; his training in Rotary and his past services, both to International Rotary and his local Club, qualify him for the office for which his name is hereby presented with the unanimous approval and endorsement of the entire membership of Detroit Rotarians, who know his worth and who know that International Rotary will be splendidly served by his election as President.



**For President
B. F. HARRIS
of Champaign
is nominated
by Champaign**

In presenting Mr. B. F. Harris for consideration, as of Presidential calibre, to the International Association of Rotary Clubs, the Champaign Rotary Club is fully alive to the quality of man necessary for that high position.

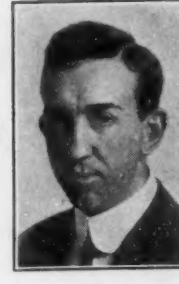
Mr. Harris is a man internationally known, as a speaker and writer on subjects that are of deep interest to Rotarians and all people interested in our universal welfare.

His activities are of that broad nature that fit him admirably for the high office as President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

Mr. Harris is fifty years of age, is president of the First National Bank of Champaign, Illinois, and manager of his farms. He is a member of the National Trade Council, also of committee on Ocean Transportation, Chamber of Commerce, U. S. A. He was the founder of the Banker-Farmer movement and Banker-Farmer magazine. Was also a member and Vice-Chairman of the Illinois Council of National Defense.

In submitting Mr. Harris, the Champaign Rotary Club is conscious of the high ideals and practical conceptions of Rotary and believes Mr. Harris is worthy in every particular, to elevation to the highest station in Rotary.

We especially law stress on the fact that Mr. Harris believes that in his neighbor's prosperity is his security; that he possesses that militant, progressive, and aggressive type of leadership,—fearless and without cowardice in fighting for American principles and the solution of those vital problems that confront us, and in which Rotary can and must render valiant and commanding service. ("Who's Who in America" gives further details.)



**For Vice-President
ESTES SNEDECOR
of Portland
is Nominated
by Portland**

It is with a great deal of pride and pleasure that the Rotary Club of Portland, Oregon, places in nomination our candidate for the office of International Vice President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

Estes Snedecor, popularly known as "Pete Snedecor," is a lawyer of recognized ability and high standing in the City of Portland, Oregon. He has been an active member of the Rotary Club of Portland for the past seven years, having been an officer and trustee of the club for the past four years. He has been prominent in the activities of the club as well as in all civic and social welfare work in his community.

He attended the Annual Conventions of the International Association of Rotary Clubs held at Houston, Atlanta and Kansas City. At the Atlanta Convention, his work on the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws won for him the appointment as Chairman of that Committee for the year 1917-1918. His Committee drafted and presented a complete revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Association at the Kansas City Convention. The hard work and grasp of constitutional problems displayed by our candidate at Kansas City induced President Poole to reappoint him as Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Standard Constitution and Model By-Laws.

Rotarian Snedecor is well versed in the problems of organization and administration of International Rotary, and possesses a vision of the future of International Rotary possessed by few men prominent in Rotary leadership.

Pete Snedecor is a native of Alabama and is well known in his home state. He has stood for the highest ideals in the life of his community and has been actively identified with the work of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, whose pastor is also a prominent Rotarian.

Certificate of Nominations

I, Chesley R. Perry, secretary of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, make this certificate of pre-convention nominations of candidates for president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms, to be voted upon at the election to be held at the Tenth Annual Convention of this Association in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 17th to June 20th, 1919.

Section 2 of Article I of the By-Laws of the Association, entitled "Pre-Convention Nominations," provides:

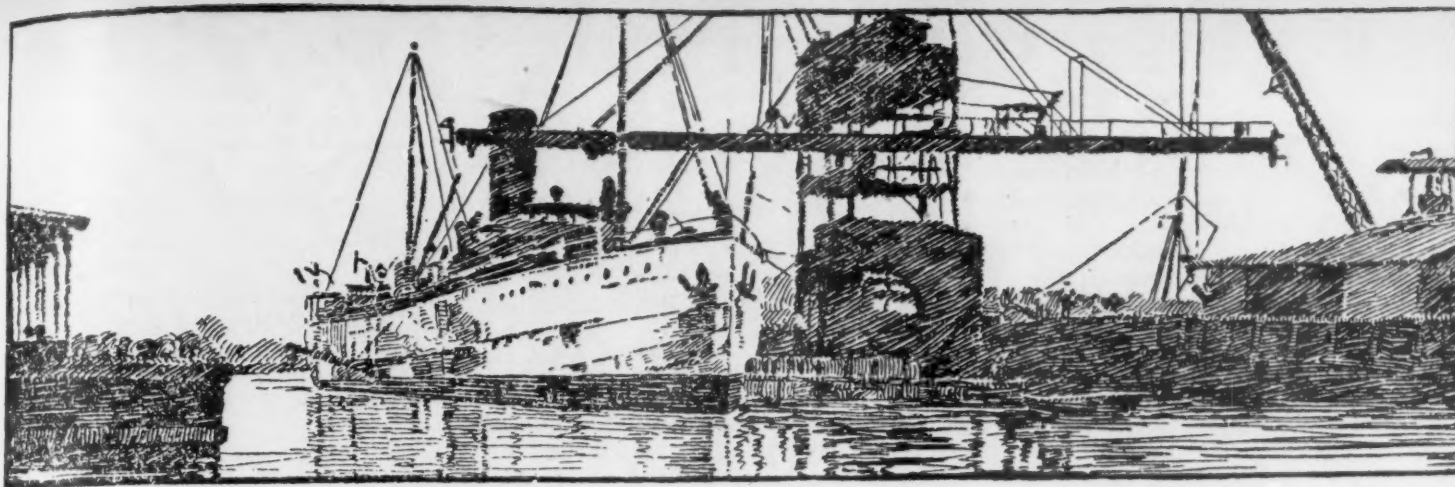
"Any affiliating Rotary Club may, during the month of March preceding the annual convention, nominate one candidate for any one of the following offices: President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall forward such nomination to the Secretary in time to reach his office not later than the first day of April. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to publish in the May issue of THE ROTARIAN all nominations so made and received, together with such data concerning each candidate as may be submitted, provided the space allotment to each candidate shall not exceed six inches of one column, exclusive of his photograph and designation of office. All cuts shall be uniform in size, as prescribed by the editor of THE ROTARIAN."

The nominations of William D. Biggers of Detroit, Mich., nominated for president by Detroit, B. F. Harris of Champaign, Ill., nominated for president by Champaign, and Estes Snedecor of Portland, Ore., nominated for vice-president by Portland, which are published above, were received at the office of the Secretary, within the time provided and in the manner prescribed. These three were the only nominations so received.

Two nominations were received after the first day of April, 1919, too late for publication in THE ROTARIAN as prescribed. These were: Albert S. Adams of Atlanta, Ga., nominated for president by Atlanta, and Jacob R. Perkins of Fort Madison (member of the Rotary Club of Burlington, Iowa), nominated for vice-president by Sioux City, Iowa.

(Signed) CHESLEY R. PERRY,
Secretary I. A. of R. C.

Dated Chicago, Ill.,
10th April, 1919.



Delivering the Goods

By Captain W. H. Stayton

MY mind is made up to talk to my fellow countrymen about the merchant marine, to make a report as your representative. Your fathers and your grandfathers sent me to the Naval Academy and educated me; you have paid my salary; I am coming back to you as one of your experts, educated for this purpose, to make to my stockholders a report concerning the property.

The property, I think, is not in altogether good condition; there is something for the stockholders to do. It seems to me that the merchant marine is almost the most important matter that comes before you. Of course, everybody who has a fad tells you that, every man thinks his own particular fad is most important. Therefore I am going to try to put before you the facts, not give you opinions, and ask you, on those facts, to decide whether or not you think the merchant marine is something of such importance as to justify action by you.

Suppose you have no merchant marine, suppose you stay where you are now, then how are you going to get your products abroad?

Before the war the world had sixty millions tons of shipping. Today, if all the seaworthy ships went to sea at once, they would carry twenty-nine million tons.

We are not going to be able to go out in the market and hire ships. Great Britain formerly took our wheat to Europe. We cannot expect her to do that now; she owns the wheat crop of the Argentine; she has two hundred million bushels of wheat in Australia; she has got to send her ships to get her own wheat. We cannot hire ships; we must depend on our own.

Will Have the Ships

The Shipping Board tells us that we need sixteen million tons of shipping for our own purposes. I believe that twelve million tons would satisfy America. We now have three million tons of good ocean-going bottoms. So we have one-fourth or one-fifth of what we need.

If we depend on that what is going to happen? We are prosperous to a certain extent because we sell our surplus products, but unless we have ships we cannot send the products abroad. I think I am not going too far when I say that the difference between having a merchant marine and having no merchant marine means to many

Captain W. H. Stayton, graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee of the U. S. Navy League, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., feels that he occupies the position of an expert, for whose education the stockholders—the taxpayers—of the United States have paid, and that it is his duty to make a report to the stockholders concerning the property—ships. In the accompanying article is embodied the substance of his report, made in an intensely interesting talk at the Ninth Rotary District Conference at Grand Rapids in February, after he had apologized to the Canadian Rotarians present for talking exclusively from the American viewpoint. Captain Stayton spoke directly to American Rotarians as business men, and presented facts so vitally important that every Rotarian should carefully study them. Some of these facts are astounding; all of them have a close relation to the prosperity of the United States.

the difference between prosperity and bankruptcy. I think we must get the merchant marine.

As a matter of fact, I think we are going to get it; I think that the Shipping Board is going to give it to us.

Then, some may say, "All right, then why should we be interested in the merchant marine?"

In 1914, when this war broke out, the world had all the ships that it needed, and all those ships were valued at that time, at current market prices, at about two and a half billion dollars. The American taxpayers have already spent on our little bunch of cargo ships, four billions of dollars.

Before the program is carried out we are going to have, of the taxpayers' money, invested in ships and terminal facilities, eight billions of dollars, or more than three times what all of the cargo ships of the world were worth before the war.

Who Will Own Them?

What are we doing with that investment? If we don't manage it well, it will be lost; and if it be lost, that great sum has in it all of the elements of financial panic.

Who is going to own that merchant marine? Is it going to be the government or the business

men? Who will operate it? Who will be our traffic managers—for we have none in this country and we cannot send those ships to sea with incompetent men?

Where are we going to get the men to man those ships?

We—you—haven't decided any of those questions.

Ninety years ago we carried ninety-five per cent of our trade in American bottoms. When this war broke, we were carrying six per cent. We still have a law on the books that for ninety consecutive years has driven our ship owners into bankruptcy. Without changing that law in any one particular, we are stupidly and fatuously going ahead to make an investment of eight billions of dollars which will be absolutely lost unless you business men do something.

All these things make me wonder sometimes whether we are practical people. We think we are. Let me try to tell you some of the things that seem to me practical, for as your representative it has been my job to go about the world a good deal. I have seen, I think, what foreign trade meant to you, or what the lack of merchant marine meant to you in a practical way.

U. S. Holds the Bag

Take coffee for example. That seems to be a simple thing. A vessel would load in Brazil, come north, stop at New Orleans or some southern port, unload her coffee and load with the things that Brazil requires, agricultural implements, gasoline engines and things of that sort.

That is what ought to be, but that is not what has been. Our coffee has been brought to us by German ships from Brazil. They came up to New Orleans, unloaded the coffee and loaded with raw materials—cotton and things of that sort, which they carried to Europe, to Germany, so that the German manufacturer got the manufacturer's profit. Over there that ship was loaded with goods which had been made in Germany and sent back to Brazil.

Brazil has a good deal of cotton. She uses cotton gins. I never saw an American cotton gin in Brazil, because we couldn't get one down there. The Germans would buy a cotton gin and carry it over to Germany, and that ship on its triangular voyage always against us, when she went

from Germany down to Brazil, carried a German cotton gin. We were cut out of our foreign trade because we had no merchant ships.

We have been alert, it seems to me, in this country to legislate against our own business men. We have not trusted them to go into combinations and to give rebates. We haven't trusted our railroads as to the rates that they would charge. We have legislated that everything we put on the railroad had to go at a rate which some representative of the business men fixt.

Perhaps that was good, but we didn't go far enough.

Some German Tricks

It is a few hundred miles from here to New York. When we have got our goods there we have said to the foreign ship owner, in substance, "Now go as far as you like, charge us anything you please for bringing the goods or taking them; enter into combinations if you want to and charge or give rebates galore."

They have done it and are still doing it. There is practically not one foreign ship coming to our shores but that is allowed to do the thing that we forbid our own people to do; and they keep on taking out, and charging excessive rates for all that they bring to us.

So you have paid two excessive rates because you have no merchant marine.

I can remember seeing on the docks in New York great packages of goods from Detroit consigned to South America. An American representative in Detroit had won the contract, and got his goods on the dock at New York, but the German ships refused to carry them any further; they said they didn't have room. Five ships went without taking them. In the meantime the Germans had looked up the consignee and got the specifications from him. The sixth ship that went carried duplicate goods made in Germany. The South American purchaser couldn't wait for the undelivered American goods.

In South America I have seen tons of quebracho on the docks consigned to America, but I never saw much of it come here. It would wait and wait and wait. The German ships would refuse to bring it to America, and when the shippers finally got tired, then some German bought it and carried it to Germany. And you and I paid more for our shoe leather, and manufacturers paid more for their leather belting, because we couldn't get the tanning extract from abroad.

Smashing American Goods

There is something worse than all that. When you did manage to get your goods down they were smashed. We have been stupid enough and our newspapers have been inexact enough to say that you business men don't know how to pack your goods.

I remember the last time I was in South America on a German merchant vessel. I was talking with an American merchant on this very subject. We heard a smash outside on the dock, and I said, "I will bet you a cocktail that that is a batch of American machinery landed on the dock that way."

We went out to see. A package of American sewing machines had been smashed when unloaded. There were

plenty of packages of German machines which had been unloaded safely, but this package, thirty-five feet from the boom-end, was let go with a run. I got that cocktail.

In a few minutes there was another smash. I made another bet. That time it was a batch of American typewriters. A third bet I won again. It was a package of thermos bottles from the United States. If my constitution had held out I would have had all the cocktails I needed.

I am not joking. It is a fact that, practically speaking, the bulk of the American goods landed in South America from German vessels are landed that way—from the boom end—and badly damaged.

Speaks From Experience

Then the person who bought the goods writes and says they weren't packed properly, and the American manufacturer contradicts him and then comes the friction. He thinks the American is cheating him or doesn't know how to pack the goods, and will not pay. The American believes the goods were O. K. The German has done what he tried to do, has come in between you and your customer.

I stayed in South America that time several years and when I wanted to get thermos bottles I had to get German thermos bottles, very much like ours. When I got back I went to see the thermos bottle company. They said:

"In the United States our breakage averages one and a half per cent; in South America our breakage averaged ninety per cent, or at least they wrote us and told us it was ninety per cent. We knew that that was not true. We have stoppt trading with them."

Of course they had, and Germany took the trade.

You are not going to meet your competitor on an even basis until you have your own ships.

Store; No Delivery Service

There have been three great department stores in the world, ourselves, Great Britain and Germany. Germany and Great Britain have had delivery wagons and we have depended on them to build up our trade.

Having a merchant marine means some things directly, some things indirectly. Directly it means this: Heretofore all of the ships have been built on the other side, the raw materials being furnished. Now if we build them on this side every man who has any interest in lumber or in steel is directly interested in those raw materials.

But ships are more than hulls. We have a saying that we have all trades aboard the ship except milliners, bricklayers and undertakers, and if you are not in those three lines your goods are going to be used primarily on American merchant ships. It is worth your while to see that we begin to

build in this country so that you may get your part in the furnishing of those articles.

In a more direct way still it is going to interest you, because you realize that in the building of ships, and in the stevedoring and handling on the docks, and in the running of the ships themselves there is employment for a million men.

Employment for Million

What would it mean to us now to be able to put a million men into this enterprise? It might mean the difference between rest and unrest.

Now all of these facts seem to me to be reasons why the American business man should be studying this question. I can tell you the facts, but I don't know what the answer is. I don't know the remedy, but you business men, if I can get you to read and study, will know; you will solve the problem.

It seems to me that there are two special things that you ought specially to tackle. One is government ownership, for these ships are now government owned. Are you going to allow them to continue in government ownership? Are you going to have them managed by the politician or by the business man?

I have been taught to manage ships; I would trust myself to carry a ship almost anywhere; I wouldn't trust you to carry a ship because you haven't been trained for it; I cannot imagine that you would trust me to run your business.

I think you have got to decide what you are going to do about this question of government ownership of these vessels. I am strong against it; I hope everybody will be.

Then there is the industrial question, the labor question, concerning these ships. You probably know there are some laws which make it impossible to run the ships commercially today. I think that labor has made a mistake in that matter. I don't believe they meant it as bad as it is, and indeed, it is not quite as bad as the papers put it. I think you business men must take that question up and study it.

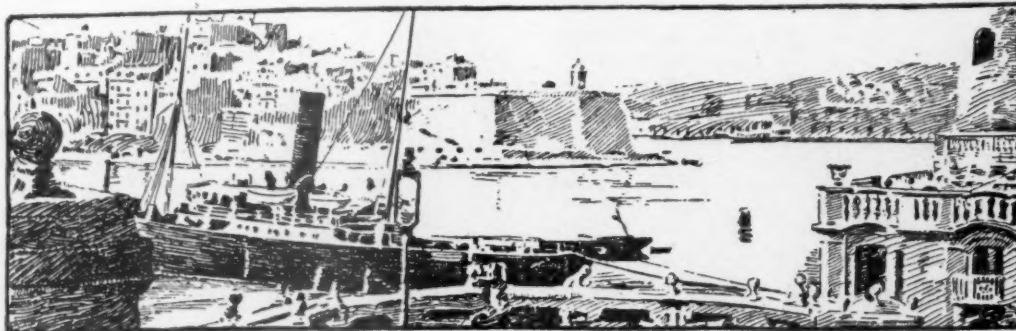
Change of Viewpoints

I believe when you get home to the laboring man he will understand it. Indeed, as I look at it now, and from my talks with laboring men, I think there are three great changes which I wish all of us would realize:

You business men are no longer what you were to the laboring men. Two or three years ago you were taboo, but the laboring men today realize that it was the organization of business men that enabled the war to be won.

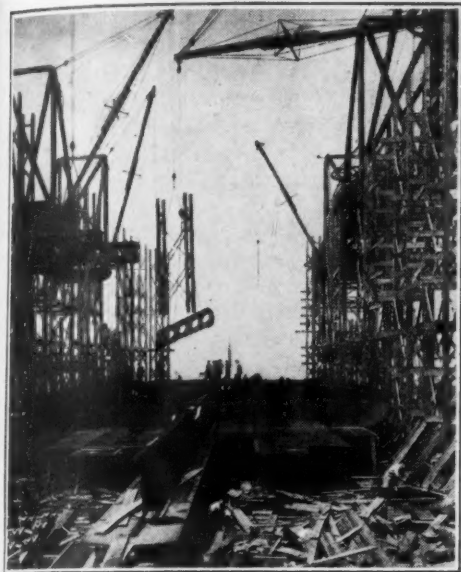
And second, the laboring man has changed. For example, if two or three years ago I had said to a laboring man that you were not managing these ships well, he would not have cared much, but if I go to him today and say, "Your Liberty Bonds bought these ships and you paid for them, do you want that wasted?" I find that they respond. They are security holders in your corporation today; they are taking your point of view, they are savers, and savers and capitalists don't differ much.

There is a third point: Their sons and your sons can speak now as never before. You remember that lost battalion? One boy of that battalion, a little Hebrew, an ap-



prentice from a barber shop in the Bronx, was sent to carry the news back about their situation, and saved the lives of the men in that battalion. In that battalion were sons of the foremost capitalists in New York engaged in great labor enterprises.

Don't you see that in the next year or two, when labor and capital have got to get together, that capital is going to appoint some of the sons whose lives were saved by that little Hebrew, and that labor is going to appoint that little Hebrew,



The beginnings of the "Sacandaga," a 7,500-ton oil-burning ocean steamer, at Hog Island; keel and bottom plates shown.

and they are going to get together and there is going to be a common meeting ground? We can get together with labor if we will.

How to Study Question

The next question is: "How shall we study these questions?" assuming you think it is worth while, and assuming you want to use ships to send your products out.

The Shipping Board itself is issuing a great many pamphlets, and anybody can get one who wants it. Then there are various patriotic organizations studying this question and also issuing pamphlets. There is the American Defense Society of New York, and the organization to which I belong, the Navy League of Washington. We all issue pamphlets on this subject, and we are delighted to send them without charge.

The next step is to act and to become national in your activities, and I know of no organization that is so well fitted to do it as Rotary. If somebody goes wrong in your town you go and tell your legal counsel, but how many of you write to your member of Congress?

Let me mention one law that every man should be interested in. I venture to say that 95 of you never knew about it and that few of you ever wrote to your member of Congress about it. It is a law called the "Anti-efficiency law."

The Bill was past last July, to be in force for one year. It provided that during that year those of us who were in Government work should have certain restrictions. The man who introduced the bill boldly announced that at the end of the year he should introduce that bill so that it would apply to every shop and factory and industry in the United States; that if it proved to be good enough for the Government it would be good

enough for you manufacturers. You are going to have to face it very soon.

Under this law, now on the books, these things can happen: If I find that a man here is driving one rivet and a man there is driving 50 rivets per day, and I report these facts, I can be sent to jail as a criminal. If I see there an old machine and I don't believe it is as good as this new machine, and I want to have a comparative study in a Navy Yard to determine which machine is better, I can be sent to jail for having tried to save your money.

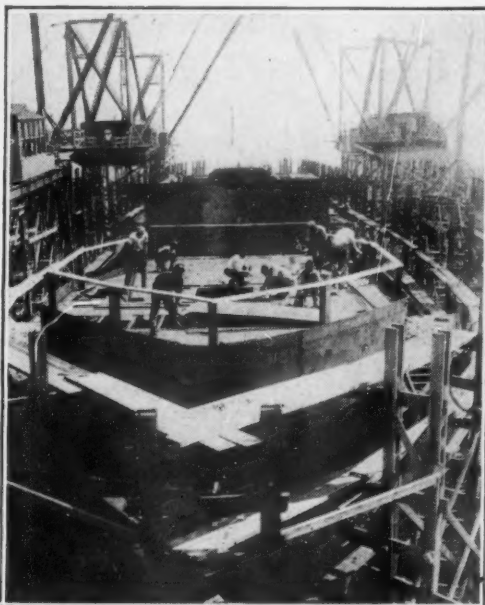
Did you ever tell your Congressman that that ought not to be?

A Peculiar Law

Worse than that, the law forbids our paying a bonus or encouraging men to work. Let me cite an exact case:

A young man who had been in charge of one of the destroyers on the other side came back last May and started to get ready a new destroyer to go over. Navy yard workmen, not men in uniform but the laboring men in the yard, would have taken 10 days to finish her.

Suddenly a submarine appeared off the New



Hull of the "Sacandaga," oil-burning steamer, nearly finish, at Hog Island shipyard.

England coast. The commanding officer called the men together and said:

"Boys, can't you whoop it up? I know if you will work night and day and drive as hard as you can and let me pay you a bonus, you can get this out in two days, and perhaps we can go out and catch that fellow that is murdering our women and children."

Inside of a half hour or so a delegate came and said, "Captain Pettitt, if you do that we will send you to jail."

He called the Navy Department on the telephone and got Admiral Palmer and asked, "Cannot I do this?" and Admiral Palmer's words to him were these:

"No, Freddie. When it comes to trusting you with the lives of our sons and our brothers, your fellow citizens do it; when it comes to giving to you the honor of your flag, your fellow citizens do that, but when it comes to your being permitted to ask a Labor union man, who has a vote, to work one half hour overtime, your fellow

citizen don't trust you; you will go to jail if you do it."

It took ten days to get the ship out.

You should know your members of Congress and you should become interested nationally on this subject. Otherwise we are not going to come out as well as we ought to.

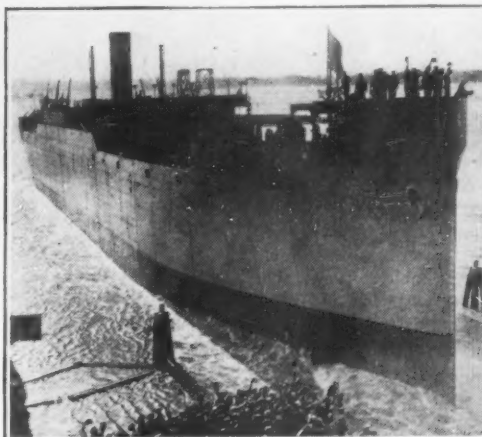
Write to Shipping Board

When you have studied and thought, then act. Specifically what can we do? There are a number of things.

I believe that if you would write to the Shipping Board—I don't approve all that they have done by any means—and say that you have heard something of their task, and know how vital these ships are to us, and that if you can do anything you would like to do it, I am sure it would be appreciated. There are 160 yards building ships now; that letter would be copied and put up in every yard; men on the coast would know that you in the great heart of the country were looking towards the ships; the men who have been doing good work would do better work. Such a letter would do good.

I wish that you would pass a resolution recommending to all of your constituent clubs that each one appoint a committee on over-seas transportation to study this Merchant Marine question and to act with the Shipping Board and with other organizations that are doing this class of work. If you have such a committee it will get the literature, it will distribute it among the members and you will keep up your interest in the work instead of dropping it. That I think you can do as an organization.

As individuals I wish every one of you would ask for the pamphlets. I wish every one of you would write to your members of Congress and tell them that you are interested in the Shipping Board. Your members of Congress cannot know everything, and cannot do everything; when they know their constituents are interested in a thing



The launching of the "Sacandaga" at Hog Island shipyard.

they do try to bring that matter to an issue. I wish you would write to them.

New Help in Fight

Then, I wish every one of you would help me spread this gospel. I am giving my time to it because it seems good to me. If you do go ahead and help in that way remember that you will have help that you never had before.

Heretofore we have relied on only the East coast and the West coast for looking out for shipping, for building ships for us, but now the

people of the United States have come to realize that it concerns the interior of the country. You are going to have help from certain classes of men, the Navy for example. I need not say that I am not modest in talking about the Navy, for I do not love any organization as well as I do that; my life has been there; I know its efficiency and I love it.

Think for a moment what our Navy had to do during the war, and think in what it failed, and realize that the failure was due to the fact that we had no merchant ships. Then you will see why the Navy people are going to help.

The Navy had three jobs. It had to carry our troops to the other side. We carried less than one-half of our men. It was good to have allies who carried the others. But our allies needed those ships for other things, and when they had to carry our troops it was interfering with them. Talk to some of your own men when they come back about it, and you will learn that no man feels very happy when, having trained in an American camp, having gotten himself fit and gone down to the sea coast to take a ship to go over to the other side, to offer his life for you, he finds that he is under another flag, the Italian for example.

Those men who went over that way, when they come back, will want to see more American flags. They are going to help you get a Merchant Marine.

Our Navy's second job was to guard our troops in transit. The enemy was kept in the Baltic by the British Navy. If it had not been, God knows what would have happened to us.

How Navy Was Handicapt

I wonder if you know this? Just before we went into this war the Secretary of the Navy went before Congress and was asked:

"In the event of our going into the war, will you be able to send your fighting navy abroad?"

He answered, "No. I haven't the necessary colliers to take coal over for them."

"All right," said Congress, "how many colliers do you need in all?"

Calculation was made and he answered, "in order to keep our fighting vessels going on the other side it will take a total of 307, and we have 24."

That is how many we had when the war ended. Congress did not give him one more.

Then the result was that instead of being able to get our fighting navy to the other side, we got five of our coal burners and only five, into the North Sea, and the rest of our fighting ships lay on this side. Just at the last of the war we were able to start some more, but we didn't get them to the North Sea.

That is not the fault of the Administration, it is your fault and mine.

More than 10 years ago we sent our great battle fleet around the world; we have bragged a little about it ever since. We got it around because Great Britain lent us the colliers and because she gave us the coal from her coal piles. She stipulated if war broke out during that time she would have to take her colliers back. Suppose, when we were halfway around, Great Britain and Germany had gone to war. British colliers would have been withdrawn and our fleet would still be half way around the world.

The third task of the Navy was to feed and supply the men over there. Did they do it? Ask the men when they come back. They know per-



fectly well we didn't have the ships to take the supplies over to feed them.

When the armistice was signed, we had 11 millions of tons of shipping carrying things to the other side, but only 3 millions of it was American and the other eight millions we were borrowing from our Allies; they were taking ships that they needed for feeding their women and children and using them to carry food to our men.

Borrowed From Allies

We couldn't carry the clothing to our men; when they come back they will tell you that they were clothed on the other side by Great Britain. We couldn't carry to them the great guns and the shells because we didn't have the ships—except the six navy guns that went over—and I have yet to find a man who fired a large American shell from a large American gun on the other side. We were not able to get the ships to carry them over, and we borrowed from the French and the British and we did not borrow, I fear, with due gratitude.

We sometimes see in the papers a memorandum that we borrowed as tho in some way they had reached up in the air and pulled down these shells and guns where they had them. Well, they did not. It was my job as your representative to spend a great many days and nights in the trenches. I know where we got the guns and shells we used. They were lent to us by Great Britain and by France. Not from any great store, but out of their own trenches; their own sons died in order that yours might live, and you and I have no right ever again to criticize a Briton or Frenchman without going to him and telling him that God never gave to anybody else allies like that.

Now, gentlemen, when these men come back, men who have been abroad, men who know that they were transported and fed and armed by a foreign flag, they are going to be with you in realizing that America needs a merchant marine. And they are going to help.

Manning the Ships

We are going to try to man these ships. The boys who go aboard them will have the opportunity to become officers; they will have an opportunity almost equal to the opportunity of going to West Point or to the Naval Academy. We are handicapt when we try to man the ships. I come to Grand Rapids and start to get boys. I don't know the community; somebody who has a bad boy will palm him off on me; I will get all the evil boys in the community; and those boys who ought to go, boys who are good boys, will not quite believe what I say. We should not do the recruiting that way.

But suppose that I could come here and say to the Rotary Club of Grand Rapids that I need 30 boys for particular ships; that these boys will get such and such pay: that they will be given an opportunity to go all over the world; and tell exactly what will be given to them, and convince you gentlemen that I am right about it. Couldn't you then get in touch with the Superintendents of Schools and with men and women here in the city and help me get those 30 boys of the right sort?

What is going to come to those boys? There are four things open to them. They may stay in the service and be prosperous; they may settle in foreign countries and become agents in selling the things that you produce here; they may settle on the sea coast and act as distributing agents for sending our goods abroad. They may come back and become farmers or merchants who have seen and studied abroad.

Rotary is comparatively new to me because I was abroad and stayed abroad some years, but I know of no organization that has the "pep" that you have, I know of no other organization it seems to me that can do this work that is so close to my heart.

I know that you yourselves look forward to something big, that you are dreaming of great things for Rotary. I do believe that if you would just adopt us, the Merchant Marine, and take us next to your hearts and help us to build these ships, and help us to get these men, that you would bring industrial prosperity to your land, that you would get rid of unrest, and that you would in the years to come be happy because you had done greater things than you dreamed.

Humanity's Man

I AM sitting alone, boy, while whipping the breeze
Is the flag you are fighting for over the seas
With dimmed eyes I look at its field of fair blue
And see 'mongst its stars, boy, a picture of you.
You as you left me, so clean, strong and straight
And strode smiling away, past the elm, thru the gate.

Now a whirl of the wind hides the blue from my sight,
And the ribbons of red seem to vision the fight.
I hear the deep boom of the death dealing guns,
And see the blood flowing from thousands of sons

As dear to their mothers as you are to me,
And to God send the prayer—"how long shall it be?"

How long shall the frenzied demands for more power

Withhold from Thy children democracies' hour—

When Kaisers and Kings and their whole bloody breed

Shall succumb to Thy Kingdom's Golden Rule breed?

How long shall the murdering bullets of hoehes
Fill the trenches with dead, e'er the finish approaches?

How long shall the Zeppelins fly over a city
And kill non-combatants without cause or pity?
How long shall the submarine's terrible tolls
Put lead in our hearts and grief in our souls?
How long shall mad Wilhelm lay barren the earth

And all that his kingdom may swell out its girth?

But the vision is changing; while faintly in sight

Is the red of the flag, I see clearly the white.
And the white, boy, stands now as it did long ago

For purpose so pure that our hearts all may know

That God still will aid us as long as we're right

And lead us out finally into the light.

And so, boy, while yearning to see you again,
I'm thrilled with the thought that you are with men

Who are fighting the fight of world peace at this time;

Not just for one country, one land or one clime.
It's Humanity's liberty now that's at stake.
A world for democracy you're helping to make.
I'm proud that you're doing, son, all that you can;

Proud you are my boy, and humanity's man.
—Herbert H. Stalker, Rotary Club of Toledo, Ohio.

Common Commercial Language

By John Merchant

AS business men, every member of Rotary will at once recognize what a tremendous boon it would be if the whole commercial world would adopt a Common Commercial Language, for the purposes of international communication and trade.

One catalogue in the mother tongue for the home market and a translation in the common language for the rest of the world.

Instead of a large staff of foreign correspondence clerks, the whole of the foreign mail would be dealt with by the general staff in the ordinary routine manner, because once this secondary language was decided upon, it would be up to every enterprising clerk to acquire it.

By these changes alone, large firms would effect enormous economies, while smaller firms would be enabled to enter into competition for foreign trade, that never dared to cast an eye in its direction in the past.

Before the Great War, three-fourths of the commercial travellers in Europe were of German extraction, and on the whole they got very fat out of the business,—both figuratively and literally. They certainly booked lines for the firms who paid their expenses, but they also remembered to keep their friends in the "Vaterland" in the running with any good thing that came along.

No wonder that Germany was making rapid strides towards commercial supremacy, when she fell a victim to that "vaulting ambition which o'er leaps itself and falls on the other side," of which Macbeth warns us.

Check on Fritz

The adoption of a Common Commercial Language would effectively put the break on the German Polyglot Talking Machine; if Fritz still got a job as foreign traveller, he would have to do so under the German flag, and not by waving the Star-spangled banner of U. S. A., or the Union Jack of Old England.

Today we send you our best linguists instead of our best travellers, to represent us abroad, and the absurdity of the method is only too frequently illustrated by the poor returns.

But why force the open door? The advantages to be gained by a C. C. L. are big enough to awaken a Rip Van Winkle from his sleep; they must glare with the power of a thousand volts in the eyes of wide-awake Rotarians. Ha! there's the rub! Oliver Wendell Holmes says in one of his delightful papers: "The mind of a bigot reminds me of the pupil of the eye; the more light you pour on it, the more it contracts." Now you see how it is that you never saw before.

I take it for granted you agree that a C. C. L. would be a good thing. But it is one thing to agree to the idea, and quite another matter to choose a "fit and proper" representative. There are so many good candidates that we suffer from an "embarrassment of riches," and feel something like Captain Macbeth in the "Beggars' Opera": "How happy could I be with either, were t' other dear charmer away."

Neutral Language Demanded

The delegates at the Peace Conference all

speak in their national tongues, although the word for word translation of their remarks entails a tremendous expenditure of time, money and patience. This is rendered imperative because no country can possibly afford, for political and economic reasons, to concede priority to any other nation, whether friendly or belligerent.

What holds good at the Peace table, must necessarily hold good in the commercial world. No nation can afford to give start to a rival in the race for the world's trade, by using the latter's language and torpedoing its own.

To the English-speaking races, there are a thousand reasons why English should be the C. C. L., but from the standpoint of all other nationalities there are as many equally good reasons against it. You may take it for granted, therefore, that no national language can possibly be cast for the part of the international language. The leading role *must* be played by a neutral idiom.

Latin and Greek are the best known examples of neutral languages, but no one, other than a University Don, would ever dream of using either of them in an up-to-date business concern. You might as well try to bridge the Atlantic, or run away from your own shadow on a moonlight night, as try to sell an Electric Light Installation, or a Portable Oxy-Acetylene Welding Plant, by

means of a catalogue printed in these dead-as-Queen-Anne languages. No, they may serve very well as intellectual pastimes for University high-brows, but they are washouts for business purposes.

What Is Esperanto?

This brings us to Esperanto. What is Esperanto? In my firm opinion, based upon fifteen years' practical experience, Esperanto is the solution to the C. C. L. problem. It is an International Auxiliary Language, created by the late Dr. Zamhenof, a Polish Jew, and has already been in daily use in every quarter of the globe for over thirty years, fulfilling its role as a medium of international inter-communication in a manner that has won golden opinions from all its adherents.

Were its wonderful merits fully realized it would years ago have been universally adopted by the Governments of the world as the secondary language for international intercourse.

But experience has taught us that new ideas are always looked upon with suspicion. For example, when one mentions Esperanto, the wise-acs at once quote the failure of Volapuk, which gained a certain notoriety many years ago. They forget that the successes of today are built upon the failures of yesterday; that the aeroplanes which will shortly cross the ocean from America to Europe will only have been made possible by the repeated effects to get "a rise in the world" which were made by the Brothers Wright and other enthusiastic pioneers.

Other artificial languages failed because they were arbitrary, whereas Esperanto is international in all its elements. Glück said: "the language of nature is the universal language." Esperanto has been based upon the language of nature, and succeeded accordingly.

Remarkable Simplicity

Pearsall Smith, one of the greatest authorities on the English tongue, says: "simplicity of language is, like other kinds of simplicity, a product of high civilization, not a primitive condition." It was in the adoption of this rule that the genius of Zamenhof manifested itself; he built his work upon the simplest conceivable plan, and attained the greatest conceivable success. Like Bassanio, in the famous Casket Scene, he was not led away by the golden declensions of Latin, nor by the silver conjugations of the French, but choose the simpler and less ornate form of grammar as found in the English language.

Let us take a glance at the grammar of Esperanto first.

In Italian there are thirty different ways of writing the definite article, owing to the manner in which they combine it with the various prepositions; in French there are six variations; in English and Esperanto we have one word only.

In English there are over thirty irregular ways of forming the plural of nouns; such instances as man, men; child, children; sheep, sheep; mouse, mice; will readily recur to the mind; in Esperanto you say: patro, father; patroj, fathers; birdo, bird; birdoj, birds; and you have finished your work as regards the formation of all plurals;

The Men That Don't Fit In

There's a race of men that don't fit in,
A race that can't stay still;
So they break the hearts of kith and kin,
And they roam the world at will.
They range the field and they rove the flood,
And they climb the mountain's crest;
Theirs is the curse of the gypsy blood,
And they don't know how to rest.

If they just went straight they might go far—

They are strong and brave and true;
But they're always tired of the things that are,
And they want the strange and new.
They say, "Could I find my proper groove,
What a deep mark I would make!"
So they chop and change and each fresh move
Is only a fresh mistake.

And each forgets—as he strips and runs,
With a brilliant, fitful pace—
It's the steady, quiet, plodding ones
Who win in the lifelong race.
And each forgets that his youth has fled,
Forgets that his prime is past,
Till he stands one day with a hope that's dead,
In the glare of the truth at last.

He has failed, he has failed, he has mist his chance,
He has just done things by half;
Life's been a jolly good joke on him,
And now is the time to laugh.
Ha, Ha! He is one of the Legion lost;
He was never meant to win;
He's a rolling stone, and it's bred in the bone,
He's a man who won't fit in.

—Robert W. Service.

there is no irregularity in this or in any other rule.

The conjugation of the verb is equally simple. We write: Mi sendAS, I send; Mi sendIS, I sent; Mi sendOS, I will (or shall), send; Mi sendUS, I would (or should), send; sendU, send; (imperative); sendI, to send, (infinitive). And you conjugate every verb, whether first, second, or third person, or singular or plural in number, in precisely the same way. It is as simple as falling off a log.

Vocabulary Easily Acquired

But if the grammar is a marvel of simplicity, the vocabulary is an even greater stroke of genius. The roots are chiefly those which are international in character, and are enriched by the regular and systematic use of a number of affixes.

For example, in English, we occasionally form the feminine by the addition of a suffix, as poet, poetess; count, countess. In Esperanto, all feminine words are formed on this model, as patro, father; patrino, mother; hundo, dog; hundino, bitch. By the means of this little suffix "in," you are saved the learning and memorising of every feminine word in the language.

EG signifies an enlargement of the idea contained in the root. For example: domo (from domicile) means house; domego means mansion;

On the other hand, ET shows diminution, just as it does in English in such words as book, booklet; river, riverlet; therefore, from domo we get dometo, meaning cottage; rivereto, meaning brook, etc., etc.

Mal signifies the opposite of the root, as it does in content, malcontent; formation, malformation, etc. But in Esperanto you are able to add it to any word you may desire, thus building up your vocabulary as you go along. You learn that "bona" means good and "bela" signifies beautiful, and from these roots you form their opposites of bad and ugly by the simple addition of the prefix "mal."

Learn While You Shave

Honestly, you can learn the whole of the grammar, and half the vocabulary, whilst you lather up for your morning shave; if you use a safety razor, you may possibly learn to speak the language at the same time.

You don't need a professor to teach you the pronunciation, for each letter has one sound, all half vowels are omitted, and the accent is regularly marked. There is no French nasal to master, nor any German guttural to overcome; it is as easy to learn as the game of draughts, and as fascinating as the royal game of chess.

But the question is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are going. Esperanto is going direct for port, and neither submarine nor mine can prevent her from reaching her destination. All that we ask is that the Rotarians should join the crew, and enable us to make the journey in a little shorter time than would otherwise be the case.

In London, a very strong Common Commercial Language Committee, representative of some of the best firms in the city, has been established, and has succeeded in drawing the attention of many leading societies to the Esperanto movement. Amongst these are the London Chamber of Commerce, and similar bodies in Liverpool, Bath, Manchester and Glasgow.

The Modern Languages Committee in its report to the British Government, recommended: "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the potentialities of artificial languages—and the development and use of one."

The Labour Party (Jan. 1918) adopted the following resolution: "The time has arrived when, for the benefit of the world at large, a language should be taught thereby enabling the workers of the world to understand and converse one with another without needing interpreters."

Progress of Movement

Esperanto is a grant earning subject under the British Board of Education.

I have just received from Japan, a copy of the *Japan Salesman*, in which two full pages are devoted to Esperanto, and its use for international business purposes is strongly advocated.

Recently, the Common Commercial Languages Committee (Address, c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, The Tourist Agents, Ludgate Circus, London; secretary R. R. Marshall, Esq.) entertained the members of the Greek Commercial Legation to a luncheon at the Holborn Hotel, and the Greek Minister of Agriculture expressed himself as strongly in favour of the adoption of Esperanto for international purposes.

The League to Enforce Peace (70 Fifth Ave., New York, President, Mr. Taft), is at present sending its circulars abroad in Esperanto.

These are only a few instances of the consideration which has been shown towards the movement, and might be multiplied a hundred-fold did space permit. Still, I venture to think that enough has been said to show sceptics that Esperanto is well on the way, even if it has not yet arrived.

Speaking in London the other day, President Wilson told this capital story of Charles Lamb.

"One evening, in the company of friends, they were discussing a certain question, and Lamb

said, in his hesitating manner, 'I hate that man.' His friend replied: 'Well, Charles, I did not know you knew him.' He said: 'I don't. I cannot hate a man I know'."

President Wilson continued: "Perhaps that simple and attractive answer may furnish the secret for cordial international relations. When we know one another we cannot hate one another."

If the League of Nations is to be a real live thing, and not a "scrap of paper," there must be complete and thorough understanding between the different races, and that can only come about by our having a common means of intercommunication. The nations must be cemented together into one concrete body by a common language.

Practical Suggestions

At present the English are learning Russian and the French Italian, and the Russians Spanish, and the Americans French, and when they all meet together, there will be a great deal of misunderstanding. As the American said when asked if he had much difficulty with his French when visiting Paris. "No, but the Parisians had."

I fear I have exceeded my space, but this is a most important proposition, and is worthy of the serious and profound consideration of every Rotarian. Emerson said that language is a city to which every human being brings a stone. Well, Esperanto is a Garden City, designed upon a simpler but better and more attractive plan than the older cities. Let me press upon you to take up an allotment in this beautiful Utopia before you get crowded out. Take up your shares before the rise in price comes along. Help a movement which will help you, and share in the glorious work of helping to make the world a better place to live in than it ever was in the past.

One word more; the official Esperanto organ for America is "Amerika Esperantisto," Esperanto Office, West Newton, Mass., and Herbert Harris, Hyde Park Hotel, Chicago, Ill., will put you *au fait* with the ways and means of learning and using the language. Form a Common Commercial Language Committee, and join up with the movement in London, Japan and other centres.

The firm with which I am connected has already proved the efficiency of Esperanto for commerce, and reaped the benefit of its enterprise. May every Rotarian do the same. The world is full of folk who are either wise or otherwise. Don't be amongst the otherwise.

—John Merchant. (Fellow British Esperanto Association). 43 Cliffield Road, Sheffield, England. He will be delighted to hear from any Rotarian on the subject of Esperanto.

The Wild Flowers Bloom

In Belleau Woods, out there in France,
wild flowers bloom.

The volunteers of memory are they.

Beneath them, in the narrow, darkened,
final room,

Sleep those who fell upon the forward
way.

See how the blossoms bend their heads
caressingly.

What do they whisper to the quiet dead?

What visions do the lovely star-eyed flow-
ers see,

That grow above a sleeping hero's
head?

In Belleau Woods, immortal ground, wild
flowers bloom—

Sweet, fragrant messengers of thoughts
of God

Profusely blossoming, that no foreboding
gloom

Should hover o'er the sacred sod.

How tenderly they spread their wondrous
beauty there,

The decorations loving Angels gave,

Those silent ones unseen, who see and
care

For ev'ry unknown Soldier Hero's
grave.

O, hand of God—O, heart of boundless
tenderness,

Giving the race new life thru those who
died!

Thanks for flowers that bloom in Belleau
Woods and bless

The ground our Brothers' blood has
sanctified!

May we, who live, take up the greater,
harder task

To work to make secure the victory;

Give us the will, the light, the strength,
the faith, we ask

O, God, to help to bring the troubled
World to Thee.

—Bill Stringer, Los Angeles, Cal.

What America Means

By Hon. Franklin K. Lane, U. S. Secretary of the Interior

It has never seemed to me that it was difficult to define Americanization or Americanism: "I appreciate something, I admire something, I love something. I want you, my friends, my neighbors, to appreciate and admire and love that thing, too. That something is America."

The process is not one of science; the process is one of humanity. But just as there is no way by which the breath of life can be put into a man's body, once it has gone out, so there is no manner by which, with all our wills, we can make an American out of a man who is not inspired by our ideals.

And there is no way by which we can make anyone feel that it is a blessed and splendid thing to be an American, unless we are ourselves aglow with the sacred fire, unless we interpret Americanism by our tolerance, our fairness, our thoroughbred qualities, our liberality, our valor, and our kindness.

We have made stintless sacrifices during this war; sacrifices of money and blood sacrifices; sacrifices in our industries; sacrifices of time and effort and preferment and prejudice. Much of that sacrifice shall be found vain if we do not prepare to draw to ourselves those later comers who are at once our opportunity and our responsibility and such responsibilities invoke and fortify the noblest qualities of national character.

There is in every one of us, however educated and polished, a secret, selfish, arrogant ego, and there is in every one of us an infinite capacity for nobility. In this way I could see that there came out immediately the finer man, and, pray God, the better self in us all—the man who came to the front at the call to arms remains captain forever after.

The Immigrant Neighbor

We expect that man to search out his immigrant neighbor and say, "I am your friend. Be mine as well. Let me share in the wisdom and instruct me in the arts and crafts you have brought from strange and ancient countries, and I shall help you succeed here."

There is no difficulty in this, if our attitude is right. Americanism is entirely an attitude of mind: It is the way we look at things that makes us Americans.

I would tell our immigrant neighbor not that America is perfect; that America is a finished country, but I would say to him:

"America is an unfinished land. Its possibilities shall never end and your chance here and the chances of your children shall always be in ratio to your zeal and ambition."

America, we dare believe, will ever remain unfinished. This must be if there is anything to Americanism.

Let us push our horizon before us; let us so dare and do that no imagination can find a discouraging tomorrow.

It is beyond estimate when we shall reclaim all our lands or find all our minerals or make all our people as happy as they might be. But out of our beneficent political institutions, out of the warmth of our hearts, out of our yearnings for higher intellectual accomplishment, there shall be ample space and means for the fulfillment of dreams, for further growth, for constant improvement.

That conviction is at once our inspiration and our aspiration.

I would try to show to him the tremendous things that have been accomplished by the United States—250,000 miles of railroad, 240,000 schools, colleges, water powers, mines, furnaces, factories, the industrial life of America, the club life of America, the sports of America, the baseball game in all its glory.

And I would give to that man a knowledge of America that would make him ask the question, "How did this come to be?" And then he would discover that there was something more to our country than its material strength. It has a history. It has a tradition.

I would take that man to Plymouth Rock and I would ask, "What does that rock say to you?"

I would take him down on the James River, to its ruined church and I would ask, "What does that little church say to you?"

And I would take him to Valley Forge and point out the huts in which Washington's men lived, 3,000 of them, struggling for the independence of our country, and I would ask, "What does this example spell to you? What caused them to suffer as they did—willingly?"

And then I would take him to the field of Gettysburg and lead him to the spot where Lincoln delivered his immortal address and I would ask him, "What does that speech mean to you; not how beautiful is it, but what word does it speak?"

Americanism is not 110,000,000 people alone, it is 110,000,000 people who have lived thru struggle, and who have arrived thru struggle, who have won thru work.

Let us never forget that we are what we are because we have accomplished. There is a sentimentality which would make it appear that in some millennial day man will not work. If some such calamity ever blights us, then man will fail and fall back. God is great. His first and His greatest gift to man was the obligation cast upon him to labor.

An Epic of Labor

The march of civilization is the epic of man as a workingman.

We have nothing precious that does not represent struggle. We have nothing of worth which does not represent effort. We have nothing of lasting value that does not represent determination. We have nothing admirable which does not represent self-sacrifice. We have no philosophy except the philosophy of confidence, of optimism and faith and the righteousness of the contest we make against nature.

We are to conquer this land in that spirit, and in our spirit we are to conquer other lands because our spirit is one that, like a living flame, goes abroad.

And again it is like some blessed wind—some soft, sweet wind that carries a benison

across the Pacific and the Atlantic, and we must keep alive in ourselves that this spirit is Americanism—that it is robust and dauntless and kindly and hearty and fertile and irresistible, and thru it men win out against all adversity. That is what made us great.

It is sympathetic. It is compelling. It is revealing. It is just. The one peculiar quality in our institutions is that, not alone in our hearts, but out of our hearts, has grown a means by which man can acquire justice for himself.

It Serves the World

That is the reason, my Russian friend, my American friend, why this is a haven to you. Bring your music, bring your art, bring all your soulfulness, your ancient experience to the melting pot and let it enrich our mettle. We welcome every spiritual influence, every cultural urge, and in turn we want you to love America as we love it because it is holy ground—because it serves the world.

How best may we spread that spirit thru the land—how best can we explain our purposes and interpret our systems? Thru the community council, thru the school.

We want to interpret America in terms of fair play, in terms of the square deal.

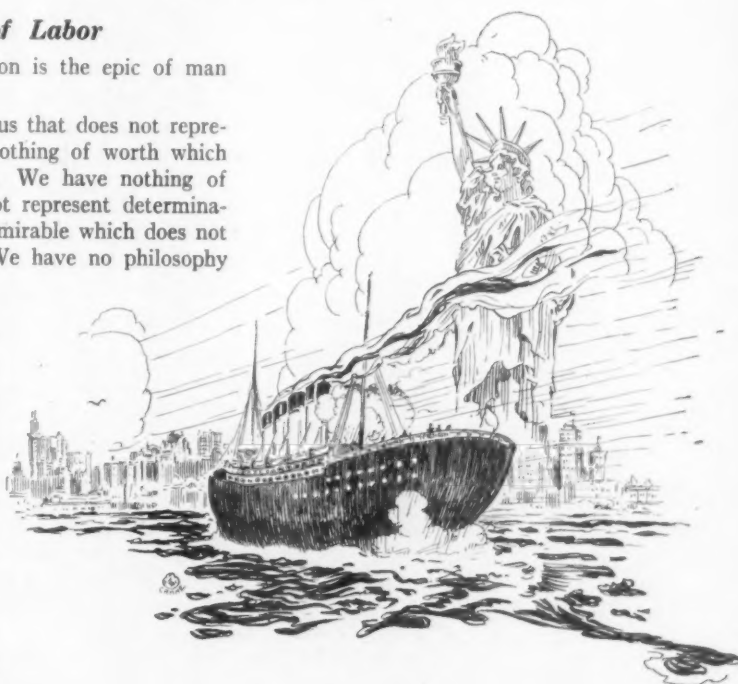
We want to interpret America in healthier babies that have enough milk to drink.

We want to interpret America in boys and girls and men and women that can read and write.

We want to interpret America in better housing conditions and decent wages, in hours that will allow a father to know his own family and to support his household like a man.

That is Americanization in the concrete—reduced to a practical, uplifting force.

I bring you the promise of unceasing betterments when I so give you the word. It is spoken for us, for Europe, for Asia. I bring you the spirit of the Declaration of Independence put into terms that are social and economic.



Rotary Officials in Conference

General Council at Chicago—A Most Successful Meeting

THE two-day conference of the General Officers and District Governors of Rotary held in Chicago, March 17 and 18, was one of the most successful meetings Rotary officials have ever held. There were two morning, two afternoon and one evening sessions, at each of which there was an interesting and very helpful discussion of the problems of Rotary.

All of the General Officers were present with the exception of Immediate Past President Pidgeon who was kept at home by illness. Third Vice-President Lansing was compelled to miss the last session because of an attack of illness. There were seventeen District Governors in attendance from all of the districts except the First, Second, Sixth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth. President Emeritus Paul P. Harris attended several of the sessions and various members of the International Secretary's staff and members of the Chicago Rotary Club were occasional visitors.

The first session was held at the Congress Hotel in the same room where the National Association of Rotary Clubs was organized in 1910.

One of the most interesting features of the conference was the attendance by all the officers at the regular luncheon meeting of the Chicago Rotary Club on Tuesday at the Hotel Sherman. At this luncheon, each of the International officers, including Paul Harris, made brief talks and the members of the Chicago club who were at the luncheon were very enthusiastic in their comments upon the meeting. John Poole's little address on this occasion was a gem.

This conference had no power to legislate for Rotary, but its conclusions and recommendations, based upon an exhaustive discussion of various matters, will be past along to the Board of Directors, to the several International Committees, and will reach all Rotarians thru the International Convention at Salt Lake City or thru the International Secretary's office.

Every man who took part in the conference and everyone who attended any of the sessions agreed that an incalculable amount of good should result to Rotary from the meeting.

Districts and Organization

Considerable time was given to a discussion of the subject of the size and boundaries of districts. It was the sense of the meeting that no district should have more clubs in it than the district governor could visit during his term of office. The president was requested to appoint a committee of three to consider the problem.

The subject of district organization was taken up for discussion by the presentation of resolutions offered at the district conference of the Eleventh District. It was the opinion of the meeting that the changes suggested by these resolutions could not be put into effect without an amendment to the International Constitution. A special committee, consisting of District Governors Dyer, McFarlane, and Northey was appointed to consider the matter and bring back a report the following day; their report was adopted recommending that the president appoint a committee to consider the entire matter of district organization and the aid to be given to the district governors financially and otherwise, in

connection with their work. It was the sense of many that the problems connected with the detailed work of the district would be solved by providing the district governor with a competent clerical assistance for part of the year.

Club Elections

With reference to the time for holding elections in the affiliating clubs, a motion was adopted recommending to the International Committee on Revision of the Standard Constitution that provision be made for club elections to take place in April or May, that the fiscal year end May 31, and that the new officers be installed June 1.

It was also the sense of the meeting that district conferences should be held in the spring between March 15 and April 15, but that this time should not be mandatory. The point was brought out that if a district wishes to have a general officer of the Association attend, its conference would have to be held about the time recommended.

It was the opinion of the officers that attendance of club members at the district conferences should be as near one hundred per cent as possible. The recommendation was made that clubs entertaining conferences should budget the estimated expenses on the estimated registration fees to be received.

It was agreed that the attendance of ladies at district conferences should be encouraged and that they be invited to attend all the regular conference meetings.

The 1919 Convention

Considerable time was given to a discussion of the 1919 Convention at Salt Lake City. It was the sense of the meeting that no effort should be made to limit attendance at the convention; that no special hotel reservations should be made for any of the International Officers, but that these officers might stay in the convention city with their home club delegations; that the requirement of a ten dollar deposit per person for hotel reservations is advisable; that a city expecting to entertain a Rotary convention must be prepared to quarter Rotarians in only first-class hotels; that the Salt Lake City Convention Executive Committee should certify to the International Secretary the names of the hotels in Salt Lake City which they themselves would be willing to patronize with their families and that when all reservations in these hotels are taken, no other reservations will be accepted.

After a frank discussion of *The Weekly Letter* sent from the International Secretary to the officers of the Association and the presidents and secretaries and some members of the clubs, it was voted by the conference that this publication should be continued.

The question of the type of appropriate entertainment at Rotary meetings was brought up and discussed at length and a special committee appointed to consider and report back as soon as possible. The report of this committee was adopted to the effect that it was the sense of the conference that only such form of entertainment is appropriate to Rotary programs as would be acceptable within the family circles of Rotarians.

The opinion was against the admission into

membership in Rotary clubs of craftsmen or shop employees because the club would thereby lose its characteristic as a club of principals or executives.

The session of the conference devoted to the three subjects—education of Rotarians as to Rotary, boys' work, and relations between employer and employee—was probably the most interesting of all the sessions. Discussion of these subjects consumed the greater part of the second day of the conference.

This discussion brought out expressions from every member of the conference and the general opinion on the subject of education of Rotarians as to Rotary was that this education could not be secured by study only, but that there must be the education which results from the experience of the member in his effort to exemplify the spirit of personal service. District Governor Dugan expressed it in the phrase—"There must be sermons in shoes."

Work Among Boys

It seemed to be the opinion of most of those present, that Rotary, now that the war is over, should get back to the original practices of Rotary meetings of having as large a number of club members as possible take part, and get away from listening to long speeches, or even short speeches, by outsiders every week, and thus cultivate a wider acquaintanceship among the members.

Work among the boys as a means of providing members with the opportunity to render personal service was highly recommended.

Better relations between employer and employee was admitted to be a necessity by the members of the conference but they had no specific plan by which this could be brought about. Some of the officers thought that Rotary would do most effective work along this line by educating its members to the need for having a more sympathetic understanding of their employees.

In this question, as in practically every other question which Rotary touches, the matter of individual personal action was considered the most important and the best method of rendering that service which is the fundamental basis of Rotary.

It was the opinion of the conference that movements or enterprises requesting the aid and support of Rotary should not be directed or introduced to the central commercial or civic organizations of a community; but that the Rotary club, if it desires, may undertake to assist these other organizations if they assume leadership of such matters.

More Conferences of Officers

It was the sense of the meeting that conferences with district governors and the club presidents and secretaries in their districts were especially valuable and that there should be such a conference immediately after the International Convention; then there should be a conference of the district governors with the International Board of Directors in September, to be followed immediately by another conference of the district governors with their club officers.

Fundamentals of Rotary

By Educational Committee, Rotary Club of Jackson, Mich.

THE Rotary club is an association of business and professional men for luncheons, dinners, and get-together affairs whereby, thru acquaintance, good fellowship and service, each member makes himself a more efficient and successful man, a better citizen and a happier individual.

Rotary arose in the year of 1905 as if by inspiration. Its founder was Paul Harris, a man of great depth of mind, public spirited, and full of sympathy for mankind. Since that time its growth has been marvelous. From the first meeting of a few men, held in Chicago, it carried its standard to the Pacific Coast and the San Francisco club sprang up as if by magic.

It was well demonstrated that Rotary was as adapted to California as the prairie soil to the Central West, and with the speed of a lightning bolt, it flasht from San Francisco to Seattle on the North and Los Angeles on the South, and from its kindling, fires have sprung up in all the cities of any importance in the United States and Canada, until now its power and influence is felt in all parts of the civilized world speaking the English and Spanish tongues, and unlike the conquest of the Napoleonic forces, is and will continue to be in the interests of man and the principles which involve the betterment of the world.

Fundamental Truths

The fundamental truths of Rotary consist in the selection of men from every distinct business or profession organized to accomplish the betterment of the individual, the betterment of the member's craft or profession, the betterment of the member's home, his town, state, and country.

Its benefits are making the acquaintance of men you ought to know; genuine, wholesome, good fellowship; making true and helpful friends; enlightenment as to the other man's work, cares, problems, success; and educational matters that tend to increase efficiency.

Its obligations are to attend meetings regularly; to pay dues promptly; to do your part when called upon; to be a big-hearted, broad-minded man, a man of energy and action, a real man—in other words, a Rotarian.

The objects of Rotary clubs are: To promote the recognition of all legitimate occupations and to dignify each member's occupation as affording him an opportunity to serve society; to encourage high ethical standards of business and profession; to increase the efficiency of each member by the exchange of business ideas and methods; to promote friendship and acquaintance as an opportunity for service and an aid to success; to quicken the interest of each member in the public welfare of his community and to cooperate with others in a civic, social, commercial, and industrial development; to stimulate the desire of each member to be of service to his fellowmen and society in general.

Membership Restriction

It is interesting to consider why the members of Rotary clubs are restricted to one representative and an associate from each trade or professional calling. It requires but a moment's thought and reflection to grasp the real reason of this form of organization:

1. Because thereby the club is made unique and distinctive.

2. Because it makes for interesting methods, invites mental and conversational activities and leads to the constant exchange of new and helpful ideas.

3. Because such a membership, altho limited, is very important and is thereby an ideal assembly for the consideration and discussion of public affairs and all matters pertaining to the public and their professions in general.

4. Because the club is thus made very representative of the community and at the same time it is impossible for it to become so large as to make difficult the promotion of acquaintance and friendship among its members.

5. Because no one calling or allied callings can be numerically strong enough in the club to dominate it.

6. Because with one man or an associate member only from a given line, it puts upon that man the responsibility of representing his trade or profession in the club with dignity and thoroughness.

7. Because it represents a different basis upon which to establish and maintain the membership of the club and enables the club to insist that the member should be an active, live-wire member, or surrender his representation to someone else.

No Trade Obligations

The Rotary club serves as well as demands service. Rotary is different from other clubs in that its members are not required to divest themselves of their business or professional atmosphere when they come to the club meetings.

It should be clearly and distinctly understood that each Rotarian is an ambassador from Rotary to his craft or profession, and in order that Rotary ethics or principles may develop outside of Rotary clubs, he should belong to the local, state or provincial, or national organization of such craft or profession. Rotary is not of yesterday or tomorrow, but of today; not destructive, but intensive; not exclusive, but unique; not selfish, but practical; not stilted or formal, but social and fraternal.

There has been and still is in existence an opinion, among those not acquainted with the ideas of Rotary, that a Rotarian is bound by his obligation to do business with Rotarians. This is entirely contrary to the ethics of Rotary. A Rotarian is in no way bound to throw his business to his fellow brother and an attempt to limit the trade of Rotarians by artificial restrictions to other Rotarians, is an attempt to compound selfishness.

Individual selfishness is wretched enough; organized selfishness is utterly repugnant to every impulse of Rotary. Men make real progress in business along the broad highway of open dealing and not thru the alleys of unearned preferment. The Genius of Rotary is not in its competition but in its co-operation. Provincialism can never have a place in an institution like Rotary and Rotarians assert that human rights are not confined to Rotary clubs but are as deep and broad as the race itself, and for these high purposes does Rotary exist, striving in its achievement to be of benefit to all men and institutions.

Application of Code

The code of Rotary is such that all members should keep in constant touch with civic affairs pertaining to the welfare of their business as a whole. Quite naturally the civic affairs of their local community receive first attention in this respect, and be it said that Rotarians never put their shoulder behind a project unless there is some reasonable assurance that it is for the welfare of the entire community. Any good that a Rotarian can perform, either in the social or civic life of the community or the nation, is not confined to the benefits for Rotarians but is given freely to the world.

Rotary is not a religion but its code is based upon the fundamental truths following largely the injunction of the Prince of Peace, "that it is more blessed to give than to receive," and "as you would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

Great captains of industry are today in conference halls and in consultations calling for the establishment of business friendship which com-

World Vision Needed

IT IS necessary that we shall have world vision. Today we stand with the confidence of the whole world, with ideals attributed to us that I hope we possess—ideals that have shown clearly in the days of conflict, but ideals that may not, unless we are agreed, lead us thru the days of readjustment into peace relationships.

If we shall have the world vision; if American business shall understand that it is its duty to support and care for the weak, to have consideration for those nations that are just beginning their lives, that are treading paths that are unknown to them and to whose feet we should hold the lamp of our own experience; if those ideals are held up to American business and lived up to by American business, then American business remaining at home behind our armies on the front will have its day of conflict and its day of victory; and we can say to our boys on the other side: "You fought the physical battle and you won a great cause. We have fought the economic battle and we, too, have won the cause. Henceforth we share alike in the glories of peace."

Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in address before the Merchants' Association of New York City, in December, 1918.

pels one to feel the same concern for his neighbor as he does for himself, and some of the foremost thinkers of our day in business and professional lines are presenting to the world the thought that truth and happiness come thru service, and as we increase our ability and power to serve we approach closer the certainty of happiness, affirming that the service of business is the science of serving, that he who profits most serves best. In other words, if selfishness enables others to succeed, we ourselves make progress towards success believing that today's greatest achievement of success should be founded upon the Golden Rule.

Rotarians again apprehend the full value of acquaintance. Acquaintance and service are the basic ingredients of success. This is a scientific age and we have scientized almost every step on the road to human progress. Business, however, was one of the last to come into its own. Rotarians, we believe, will all naturally agree that if proper care is made in the selection of members that this is the first step toward proper acquaintance and in such selection as made by Rotary it should follow that friendships of a social and business character should develop and in its effect must have a tendency for the betterment of mankind in general, when considering that Rotary efforts are not purely for itself but for the benefit of all.

Rotary Charity

Charity plays a most important part in Rotary teachings. Rotary clubs have many acts of charity which they desire to do, acting, if you please, as members of a family. Rotary is very happy in taking its boys and girls not blessed with joys and comforts of life, out to their annual picnic. Their Christmas gifts to the needy are preformed as a service belonging strictly to the club, but it has never been intended by the founders and international officers, who are practically giving their entire time to the thought of Rotary, that a club should carry all the burdens of the community upon its back.

The club is constructed to think out those things which are of value to the community in some form or another. It should then be made a community interest and the idea carried on to success. You will readily observe that unless this plan is carried out, Rotary would have upon its shoulders hundreds of propositions, which to carry to a successful termination would be physically and financially impossible.

When Rotary is called upon to exert its influence or act as a standard bearer of any particular matter of importance, it should give due consideration, as to its advisability, either thru a committee or an open discussion.

Good fellowship of Rotary is one of the silver linings of its existence. It was the belief of the founders of this organization that business and friendship would mix and mix successfully, and now some fourteen years have passed and the opinion has been confirmed.

Good fellowship is the hand-maid of friendship and it should ever be constantly at a meeting, for endeavor, planted in the spirit of sunshine and mingling with song and hearty hand-shake, brings the heart thrills to the Rotarian's ideals. "It is the songs ye sing and the smiles ye wear that make the sunshine everywhere."

No Liquor at Meetings

Rotary establisht and fixt the practice that intoxicating liquor was not a necessity at any of its meetings or conventions, and furthermore, that no stories or puns of a questionable character should be allowed or tolerated in any of its proceedings. This ruling, no doubt, has been beneficial in many ways outside of Rotary acquaintance.

While Rotary selects its members, it is nevertheless one of the most democratic organizations known. A man's character and reputation must be up to the standard required by its code, be he Protestant, Jew or Catholic, it matters not. Rotary embraces all beliefs and bars none, but the character and quality of the man must be there, otherwise he is not eligible to the membership of the organization. It has been said by those best versed and learned in the knowledge of Rotary that Abraham Lincoln was a typical character of the Rotary spirit of "SERVICE, NOT SELF."

This covers only a small part of the many subjects covered by Rotary, as hours could be spent studying the philosophy of Rotary, the scientizing of acquaintance, the benefits of Rotary, its code, ethics, etc., but in a general way, this carries us to the point of April, 1917, when the President of the United States declared that a condition of war existed by certain acts of the Imperial Government of Germany, and by Rotary teachings it right then and there declared its principal object to be that of winning the war.

Rotary and the War

Every foundation upon which Rotary stands was attackt and it took no persuasion, no oratory, but Rotary voluntarily leapt into the breach and promised the President of the United States its unqualified support until such times as Peace might be declared, carrying with its terms the perpetuation of Democracy and the progress of mankind.

Part of the president's war message was that

"there is not a single selfish element, so far as we can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this thing worthily and successfully, we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself."

President Wilson is a Rotarian and his message is truly of the spirit, "SERVICE, NOT SELF."

Already the heads of the Government have signified their appreciation of the many and numerous activities of Rotary clubs of the Allied nations, and we should renew daily our consecration to the great cause for humanity's sake and that the world may be made a decent place to live in.

The Rotary spirit is beautifully exemplified in the poem by Rotarian Edgar A. Guest of Detroit, Mich.

The Rotary Spirit

"Red roses for the living, and handclasps warm and true,
A heart that's tuned to giving, and strength to dare and do;
The sound of honest laughter, the joy of honest toil;
For those that follow after, to leave a finer soil.
All this has been and e'er will be the Rotary plan,
A man's sincere endeavor to service his fellow-man.

* * *
A little less self seeking, a little more for men,
Less bitter in our speaking, more kindly with the pen;
A little less of swerving from paths of true and right,
A little more of serving and less of dollar might.
More peaceful with our neighbors, and stauncher to our friends.
For this all Rotary labors, on this its hope depends.

* * *
To smoothe the way for others, to make of life the most,
To make the phrase, "our brothers" mean more than idle boast;
To praise sincere endeavor when praise will spur it on,
Withholding kind words never until the friend is gone.
This is the Rotary spirit, this is the Rotary dream,
God grant that we may near it, before we cross the stream."

Above is the report of the Educational Committee of the Rotary Club of Jackson, Mich.

A Clean Page

MEMBERS of Rotary, workers of good,
Haulers of water, hewers of wood,
All Human endeavor, you inscribe on your rolls,
From the Molding of bricks to the Shaping of souls.
You go forth in your courage, you pause in your might,
You arise only strengthened, because of the fight.

You've a tear for the dead, for the living a smile,
All that grow in God's Garden, to you are worth while;
Sweet Charity's hands hold the strings to your heart
While Faith twines them closely, too strongly to part.
Haulers of water, hewers of wood,
Makers of men, doers of good,

Lift up your eyes, see the new happy age,
'Tis the year of our Lord, bringing you a clean page.
May you write on it men, as you have in the past,
The things that are noble, those only will last.
—John W. Lawder, Rotary Club of Champaign, Illinois.

THE ROTARIAN'S OPEN FORVM



The columns of this department are open to the readers of the magazine for the discussion of questions of general interest or vital import. Raise new questions; agree or disagree with those already raised; put your thoughts into writing and send them to the editors; but please be brief, so that a larger number of contributors may be given the opportunity to be heard.



Promoting Attendance

THE question of attendance at Rotary meetings and the best method of promoting it, was discusst at length at a conference of presidents and secretaries of clubs in the Rotary District No. 14, held at Alexandria, La. A committee was appointed to formulate suggestions based upon this discussion, and this committee made the following recommendations, which were adopted unanimously:

First: The starting and stopping of meetings at the schedule time.

Second: Good and attractive programs very essential.

Third: Members should be notified by weekly letter of the secretary's office or called over the phone, or both.

Fourth: The president and secretary should call, during the week, on as many members as possible, inviting them out personally and particularly those members absent from the last meeting.

Fifth: The secretary should exchange letters with other secretaries.

Sixth: Fine absentees. The Jackson, Miss. club holding the highest percentage of attendance in the United States fines all absentees, whether excused or not, 25 cents for every luncheon missed; the fund so collected to go to their convention fund. They raised about \$130 last year this way.)

Seventh: President should conduct meeting with enthusiasm so as to make the meetings live.

Eighth: Have attendance and classification requirements strict enough to make all members appreciate Rotary.

Ninth: Put out Rotary flag from the luncheon place on luncheon days.

Tenth: Encourage members to bring out guests. (Some clubs reported this to be a splendid method of getting attendance.)

Eleventh: Make it a rule to require every member at some time to talk on his business.

Twelfth: Secretary should advise the Fraternal Committee of the absentees from last meeting and Fraternal Committee should take it up with the absentees by letter or otherwise.

—T. G. Sinclair, Shreveport, La.; Hugh D. Hart, Little Rock, Ark.; T. R. Warburton, Jackson, Miss.

Education of Children

IF WE can teach the children to think clearly, logically and fairly, they will be as tho they had partaken of the fruit of the tree of knowledge. The trouble with the world seems to be that while Adam and Eve got wise they did not have the ability to think clearly and so all their children

have had a preference for evil instead of for good.

The life of every child develops the same psychological problems as did the Garden of Eden. From my experience with men (and women) and my observation of the crowd and the cosmos and other things within range of my opera glasses, it appears to me very plain that all the trouble there is in our human world is due largely to the confusion of thought.

Boys do wrong things because they do not think clearly. They misunderstand the value of the things that they have an opportunity to do, the relative value. Is not that the only reason that any of us choose the wrong in preference to the right?

The development of intelligence and efficiency in the conduct of business, in the administration

2nd—To express their thoughts in like manner.

3rd—To understand the thoughts of others in like manner.

4th—To start life on the Rotary principle of SERVICE ABOVE SELF, being relieved of all worry, of apprehension by the knowledge that HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST.

5th—To understand that the activities of manhood are merely an intensifying and widening out of the activities of childhood and youth and that the spirit of service is the same from the beginning to the end of human life.—Chesley R. Perry, Rotary Club of Chicago, Ill., Secretary I. A. of R. C.

A Newspaper Tribute

OF all the conventions which have met in Hamilton or which are likely to meet here, none has been or will be more worthy of a warmer welcome than the conference of Canadian Rotary clubs. Almost all conventions have for their object the promotion of some special interest—the interest of a class, of a profession, of a society, of a religious denomination, and the dominant motive is self interest, more or less enlightened. But the Rotarians meet, either in their local clubs or in convention, to make plans for the general good. They are moved by the spirit of service. They are organized for the sole purpose of doing as much good as they can for their fellow-creatures. It has been said and it can be said without irreverence—that Christ was the greatest of Rotarians. In "going about doing good" the Rotarians prove themselves to be His disciples in a more real sense than many are who wear His livery.

Where so many good fellows are met together there must be plenty of good fellowship, and there is no doubt about the Rotarians having a pleasant time here. We trust that, in addition to the satisfaction derived from the conference proceedings, they will have such a good time here that their visit will long remain a pleasant memory.

—Editorial in The Herald of Hamilton, Ontario.

A Message on Prices

PRICES are the most vital concern in the business man's life, at this juncture. Is the general level of prices going up or down? Upon the answer to that question depend the commitments which buyers, merchants and producers will make. If there is to come a long period of sinking prices, men will not, and dare not buy except from hand to mouth. Therefore, men cannot produce. That means unemployment for labor, disruption of working organizations, loss

What Are You Doing?

You talk of your breed of cattle
And plan for a higher strain;
You double the food of the pasture,
You heap up the measure of grain;
You draw on the wits of the nation,
To better the barn and the pen.
But what are you doing my brothers,
To better the breed of men?

You boast of your Morgans and Herefords,
Of the worth of a calf or a colt,
And scoff at the scrub and the mongrel
As worthy a fool or a dolt;
You mention the points of your roadster,
With many a "wherefore" and "when,"
But oh, are you coming, my brothers,
The worth of the children of men?

You talk of your roan-colored filly,
Your heifer so shapely and sleek
No place shall be filled in your stanchions
By stock unworthy or wear.
But what of the stock of your household?
Have they wandered beyond your ken?
O, what is revealed in the round-up
That brands the daughters of men?

And what of your boy? Have you measured
His needs for a growing year?
Does your mark as his sire, in his features,
Mean less than your brand on a steer?
Thoroughbred—that is your watchword
For stable and pasture and pen;
But what is your word for the homestead?
Answer, you breeders of men.
—Rose M. Trumbell, Scottsdale, Ariz.

of government and in the enjoyment of life, depends upon proper education during the years of childhood.

The things to teach the children are:

1st—To think clearly, logically and fairly.

to capital, deficiency in public revenues, general business stagnation.

If, on the other hand, prices as a whole are not going to drop, business can confidently go ahead; the stage is set for prosperity, full production, universal employment, good times. Whether this will come depends on the answer to the question as to the course of the price level.

Professor Irving Fisher is probably America's first authority on the subject of prices. Read what he has to say. He confirms the conviction that has been growing in the minds of many men that the high price level to which we have attained is no temporary thing but permanent. We are simply using more counters than before in effecting exchanges.

To everyone engaged in trade, finance or industry, Professor Fisher's message has especial importance. In general, prices, and hence wages, are not going to fall. In the case of particular products, there may be particular reasons why prices may drop but in the absence of definite knowledge of such special reasons it is safe to assume that prices are not going to drop. In other words, you can go ahead with the assurance that even if it costs you more now to produce, you will be able to sell your product at a higher price. There is a new price level all around.

Prices are the steam gauge that tell the business engineer how much pressure he has in his boilers. Have you been misreading the gauge? If you have, recognize your mistake, open the throttle, and full speed ahead!

—Bulletin from U. S. Department of Labor.

Acquaintanceship Problem

THE greatest problem in Rotary, especially in clubs located in larger cities, is the problem of acquaintanceship. We have almost 300 members in our club, we are continually trying to see that these members become better acquainted, and the best stunt that we have been able to discover is a trip such as to a district conference.

The boys who make these trips really get acquainted with each other. They learn that their pals have first names and they become accustomed to calling them by those names. These meetings produce a wonderful get-together spirit and for that reason alone they are distinctly worth while.

These meetings give us an opportunity to see and hear about the work of other clubs and this is of wonderful benefit to all. I strongly believe that a portion of the time at a district conference should be given over to a Round Table where the different clubs could have an opportunity of explaining their methods of handling the different questions that may arise.

Let us take, for example, the work of our various important committees. Membership—which is better, a secret committee, or a public committee? I know that there are some clubs in this district who follow the secret plan. We follow the open plan and believe it best. We would like to know more about the other and find out whether or not we are wrong. Entertainment—what stunts and programs have other clubs that we can use successfully? Programs—it seems to me that some organized effort should be put forth so that the larger clubs could help the smaller clubs and assist them in arranging programs, giving them a list of speakers, information, etc. Take the question of attendance. Do

we all live up to the rules that Rotary demands in regular attendance at our meetings?

All of these things are wonderfully well worth while. And we should learn more about them at a meeting like this.

I believe that clubs should visit other clubs in nearby cities as often as the opportunity presents itself. I also believe that it would be advisable to have meetings for presidents and secretaries, to be held at some centrally located place, where matters of policy in handling the clubs could be outlined.

The greatest reason of all for these district conferences is that it teaches that Rotary is not in Grand Rapids, is not in Battle Creek, is not in Kalamazoo, or any one individual city, but that Rotary is international and has become a power thruout the entire world. And so, when an individual club starts some individual work, let it be careful and start a work that is worth while and something that all Rotarians will be interested in. We must not allow ourselves to become petty in our actions, but must stay where we are—a big, broad-minded organization of men.

The district conference should instill in all a desire to go farther and to attend every one of the wonderful international meetings of Rotary. No one who was in Kansas City last June and saw that wonderful meeting of 5,000 business men could ever again doubt the value of Rotary, nor what it means to be a Rotarian. It was my first International Convention and I am frank to say that previous to that time, while always

The Voices of Rotary

WHAT is the message of Rotary? There are two Voices which speak that message.

The first is the Voice of Friendship. That Voice tells of harmony and charity among men. It binds men together by the lofty eloquence of love. It soothes the broken spirit of failure. It calls to still more lofty flights Ambition's restless wings. It proclaims the Republic of Goodwill in the Democracy of Unselfishness; and accursed be the designing hand that shall seek to overthrow that glorious Republic.

The second Voice is the Voice of Service. It extols the burden bearer as he wends his toilsome way up the steep precipice of Civilization. It preaches the sublime doctrine that the rewards of life are commensurate with men's contributions to society. It urges a more complete surrender of selfish interests to the common welfare. It persuades its votaries to emerge from their dark prison cells where mean desires shackle as with chains of steel the noble aspirations of the human spirit. It decrees a new aristocracy, not the giddy aristocracy of birth nor the tawdry aristocracy of wealth, nor the glittering aristocracy of power, but that undefiled aristocracy whose coat of arms is forged out of deeds done to make the world more and more like the dream of its Creator.

This is the Message of Rotary!

—Hugh D. Hart, Rotary Club of Little Rock, Ark.

a believer and admirer of the organization, I had no idea of the wonder of it, and had no idea what an honor it was to be a Rotarian.

—Jeff B. Webb, President, Rotary Club of Detroit, Mich., to Grand Rapids Conference.

Rotary and Charities

A Rotarian's duty towards the charities of his city—

1. Does not differ from that of other citizens, except as he exemplifies the Rotary principle of Service.
2. Service to one's fellow-men is the highest form of charity, and when extended to the weak and lowly gives dignity and nobility to the act.
3. Charity in its broadest sense no longer consists of mere alms-giving and supplying of material needs, but is constructive and builds character along with family fortune.
4. It is manifestly a Rotarian's duty to—
 - (a) Support the charities of his city by financial aid, without which organization and practical work is impossible.
 - (b) Cooperate with the charitable organizations of his city, so as to avoid overlapping and unnecessary waste of effort and money.
 - (c) Bring to the charities of the city his personal contact and service and apply the same spirit of brotherly love and helpfulness to those requiring help that he extends to fellow Rotarians.
 - (d) Encourage individually and thru his club all movements for the betterment of social condition in his community.

If a Rotarian will set before him these ideals of service and make them the rule of his daily life, he will have added measurably to the sum total of human happiness, and honored both himself and Rotary.

—Handbook for Rotary Clubs on Community Service.

A Spelling Controversy

The Complaint

IN the gentle spirit of Rotarianism let me protest to the editor of THE ROTARIAN as forcibly as possible against your mangling of our beautiful American language.

On page 166 of the October issue, line 22 from top of column you print the word "askt," and four lines further down you committed the offense of using the form "establisht." In my opinion you have no legal or moral right to do this. Who gave you the privilege to soil and maul our sacred language in this manner?

The trend of such conduct is to follow the German fashion of word formation. It is reprehensible in the highest degree. To be sure there are some words that by usage long ago took on the form indicated, but it is presumptuous for any of us to try to revolutionize our national spelling.

I like your editorial sentiments, but strongly condemn the bolshevikism which unlawfully assails our American words. It is wicked for you to insult your readers and outrage their feelings in this high-handed and unjustifiable manner. If it were your magazine it would be different, for then those who objected to such reprehensible conduct might put the hateful thing out of sight

(Continued on page 259)

News of the Rotary Clubs

Home-Morton Reports British Governor Activities

Andrew Home-Morton of London, England, has submitted to the Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, the following interim report as governor of Rotary District No. 24, dated March 8th, 1918:

ELECTED last May as President of the British Association of Rotary Clubs, I became consequently Acting Governor of 24th (formerly 19th) District. I had been deputed, prior to election as President, to attend the Kansas City Convention as one of the first official representatives of the British Association.

I left England on 1 June, 1918, and on 11 June, arrived in New York. Prior to going to Kansas City, I visited and addressed the Rotary Clubs of New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Indianapolis; I also visited St. Louis and some of the Rotarians there.

Arrived in Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday 23 June, to attend the convention. It is not necessary to go into detail on the convention and the part which I was privileged to take therein.

Leaving Kansas City on Tuesday, 2d July, I proceeded to tour around, visiting Headquarters in Chicago, also the Rotary Clubs of Chicago, Madison, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Peoria, Toledo, Canton, Akron, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Dayton, Louisville, Montreal, Boston, Schenectady, and Albany. Some clubs, such as New York, Chicago, and Washington, were visited more than once. Opportunity was afforded for me to address each of the Clubs named, also several meetings arranged by State Legislatures, Chambers of Commerce, Councils of State Defense, Clubs and other bodies of representative business men.

Travels 7,000 Miles in U. S. A.

Altogether I traveled over 7,000 miles in the United States and was everywhere received with a cordiality which was not only a personal compliment, but also a splendid tribute to the country which I had the honour to represent.

May I record my heartfelt appreciation of the generous kindness accorded to me by the International Officers, and all Rotarians with whom I came in contact, and of the invaluable assistance so ungrudgingly given me by International Secretary Perry and his assistants, naming John I. Hoffman in particular.

To the American men and women whom I met, I wish I could express my grateful appreciation for all they did to add to my store of delightful memories, and make my trip one of the great events of my life.

Leaving New York on 23 August, 1918, I reached Liverpool on 5 September, and was welcomed back by the Rotary Club of Liverpool. Since then, I have been trying to complete my pleasant task by visiting the British Clubs, telling the members of my visit to the states, the convention, and the hundred and one other things which they were anxious to hear regarding our great International Movement.

I also had the privilege, on each occasion, of



Andrew Home-Morton of London, Governor of District No. 24 of International Rotary; President, British Association. The pendant is the "President's Badge" which he wore at meetings when president of the London Rotary Club.

handing over to the club visited, one of the 22 beautiful American Flags presented by the Rotary Club of New York to the clubs in the British Isles. For the purposes of record, I give the following details of my visits to British Clubs to date:

September 25, 1918. Officially visited and addressed the Rotary Club of London, at their Monthly Dinner.

October 1st and 2d. Visited and addressed the Rotary Club of Liverpool at dinner, attended at the public opening by the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor, of the Rotary Kiosk of Information for Soldiers and Sailors of the Allied Armies; also meeting of B. A. R. C. Executive Council.

October 3d. Visited and addressed the Rotary club of Manchester.

American Hospitality Scheme

October 9th. Visited and addressed the Rotary Club of Cardiff; meeting with Council to discuss American Soldiers' Hospitality Scheme; addressed the members of Cardiff Coal Exchange on same scheme; addressed Evening Meeting of Citizens of Cardiff, the Lord Mayor presiding, on the Rotary scheme for entertaining American troops. At the last two meetings I also had the honour of representing the British Government.

November 1st and 2d. Visited and addressed Rotary Club of Bristol at a special evening meeting; also spoke at the opening, by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, of the Rotary Lounge and Recreation Rooms for American soldiers and sailors stationed in and around Bristol.

November 18th. Visited and addressed the

Rotary Club of Nottingham, (Alderman J. E. Pendleton, J. P., Mayor of Nottingham, President), and addressed the guests at the Mayor's Civic Reception in the evening.

November 25th. Visited and addressed the Rotary Club of Portsmouth. This was a special luncheon meeting held in the Town Hall by permission, and in presence of, the Mayor and many distinguished citizens. Also attended the Business Meeting of the South Eastern District Council.

December 9th to 13th. Visited the Rotary Clubs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth and Aberdeen. At Edinburgh, it was a Luncheon Meeting for members and visitors. At Glasgow, it was a dinner, with many ladies present, and a most successful function. At Perth, the meeting took the form of an evening reception at which the Lord Provost, the Sheriff, and most of the distinguished citizens and their ladies were present. Pleasing incidents were the handing over of Warbonds valued at £1,500 (7,125 dollars) and £400 (1,900 dollars) subscribed by the members respectively to endow a Rotary Bed in the Local Hospital, and to run a Children's Home for a year! At Aberdeen, after a club dinner, a big reception was held. The Lord Provost and many other leading citizens with their ladies attended. Addressed the guests for about ¾ hour on my American trip. The Northern District Council also met during the day and a great deal of Rotary Business was done.

Helps Organize Gosport

December 18th. Visited Gosport to address a meeting of citizens with regard to the formation of a Rotary Club. The club has been formed and is thriving.

January 3d and 4th, 1919. Visited Leeds to attend and address a special New Year meeting of the Rotary Club. This was a dinner in the evening and there were present, The Lord Mayor and other distinguished non-Rotarian citizens and many ladies. An excellent meeting, likely to enhance the prestige of Rotary in Leeds.

January 20th. Visited the Rotary Club of Birmingham; addressed an evening dinner meeting at which the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor was present and was also a speaker.

January 21st. Visited the Rotary Club of Leicester. A special meeting was held in the evening with dinner to which ladies were invited, and which was attended by the Mayor and other distinguished, if non-Rotarian citizens.

January 22d to 23d. Visited the Rotary Club of Derby, (Sir Gordon Ley, Bart., President). Their meeting took the form of a dinner to which ladies were invited for the first time in this club. The Rt. Hon. Lord Roe, The Lord Bishop of Derby, and others were also guests and speakers, in addition to myself.

January 29th and 30th. Attended a Dinner Meeting of the Rotary Club of Bournemouth at which I was principal speaker not only on my American trip, but also upon the principles of Rotary.

February 12th and 13th. Visited the Rotary Club of Brighton; addressed the members, guests,

and ladies at a very fine evening dinner meeting, at which many non-Rotarians were present.

February 13th-14th. Visited the Rotary Club of Southampton; addressed a luncheon meeting at which were present, The Mayor and Sheriff of Southampton, the Admiral in charge of the Port, several officers of the United States Army and Navy, the American Consul and others. A meeting of the South Eastern District Council was held during the day under my chairmanship.

Irish Visits Postponed

Visits to the Irish Clubs were arranged but postponed owing to labour disturbances. Conditions are now becoming more normal and the meetings will take place at an early date.

I have yet to visit the clubs at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Llanelly (South Wales) and expect to get to them this month.

Active extension work is proceeding and several clubs are in various stages of making. We expect to form clubs very soon at Exeter and Bath, where the movement is being excellently received by the leading people. Many other cities are asking for Rotary Clubs, but we are moving carefully and refuse to be rushed.

I trust that my district will be held to be maintaining the ideal of Rotary and that I may be privileged to report considerable advance for the movement when I demit office in May, 1919.

—Andrew Home-Morton, Governor District No. 24, President B. A. R. C.



DR. JOHN A. DONOVAN OF BUTTE, MONTANA, was recently elected president of the Chamber of Commerce in that city. Dr. Donovan is an ex-president of the Butte Rotary Club.

JOHN TOMBS, SECRETARY OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, is receiving congratulations of his many friends for his work in getting the general health law, fostered by the New Mexico Public Health Association, thru the state legislature. Rotarian Tombs is secretary of the Public Health Association.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT DEVOTES SEVERAL pages of a recent issue to the description of a proposed town development at South Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, plans for which were created by Rotarian Clarence Wilson Brazer, town planning architect for the Westinghouse Company, who is a member of the Rotary Club of New York City.

CITIZENS OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, recently held a remarkable meeting demonstrating their appreciation of the efforts of D. A. O'Brien, president of the Rio Grande Railroad, in securing an appropriation from the U. S. Congress to improve Brazos Santiago harbor, making Brownsville a deep water port. Mr. O'Brien is a honorary member of the Rotary Club of Brownsville.

ROTARIAN J. FRANK LANNING OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, who is on a tour of Latin-American countries, recently presented to the Rotary Club of San Juan, Porto Rico, with the compli-

ments of Pittsburgh Rotary, two silken banners, the American flag and the Rotary flag. Rotarian Lanning was the organizer of the San Juan Club.

SAM BOTSFORD, OF BUFFALO, N. Y., FORMER vice president of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, has just been elected president of the Buffalo Reconstruction Association. This organization includes practically all of the big business and employing forces in the city and is designed to meet problems of reconstruction and to back up city officials in maintaining order.

THE ROTARY CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, is mourning the death of one of its charter members, Fred T. Dexter. He was a past officer of the club and all who knew him bear testimony to his unassuming service at all times.

Get Together Today

Reaching out from the man at your elbow,
old pal,
There's a longing for friendship unknown;
There's a loneliness maskt by a frown or a smile.
Get together. Don't wait till he's gone.

Over there in that seat's a fine sociable chap—
If he were not he wouldn't be there.
Don't be waiting for him. You take the first step.
Go and sit in that next vacant chair.

There's a lot of good fellows just wishing today
For a slap on the back, and a "How do you do?"
Tomorrow perhaps they'll be gone on their way,
But today they're close neighbors to you.

Are you ever discouraged, or worried, or dull?
There's a fellow just like you close by.
Go over and ask him, "Why, howdy, old pal!"
Get together; don't wait; go today.

Raise your cup for a toast to the fellow that's tired;
He's been pulling up hill all the way.
Just a word or a greeting: "Why, howdy, old pard!"
'Twill be harder next week; go today.

You've been saddened today by the news you have heard
Of the fellow that's sleeping at rest.
He was here by your side. Did you make him your Pard?
Don't be waiting; go now; that's the best!

—J. B. Gilbert, Rotary Club of Dayton, Ohio.

ROTARIAN JAMES O. CORBETT, CAPTAIN FIFTEENTH ENGINEERS, a member and former secretary of the Pittsburgh Rotary Club, has moved to San Francisco where he will engage in the foundry business.

H. GORDON SELFRIDGE, THE AMERICAN who built up a great merchant house in London, has recently become an honorary Rotarian, having accepted membership in the Rotary Club of Bournemouth, England, where he has his home.

ROTARIAN W. HALNON, PRESIDENT OF VINCENNES UNIVERSITY, VINCENNES, INDIANA, writes:

"THE ROTARIAN is to me a source of inspiration in my daily round of duty."

DR. A. K. FORT, PRESIDENT OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA, has tendered his resignation to the club because he will be unable to attend the Salt Lake Convention, and he feels that the club should have a president who can represent it at the convention.

DR. CHARLES A. BELL, ONE OF THE ORGANIZERS OF THE SANTA BARBARA (CALIFORNIA) ROTARY CLUB, has returned from military duties and has resumed his practice.

HAMILTON (ONTARIO) ROTARY HAS LOST ONE of its best loved and most enthusiastic members by the death of Rotarian Harry L. Frost. While on a business trip to New York City he contracted influenza and was unable to master it. His death will be a loss to his many friends in Hamilton, as he was in the front in all civic affairs, and to the many Rotarians who met him at the Cincinnati and Kansas City Convention.

ROTARIAN GEORGE W. HARRIS OF WASHINGTON, D. C., former district governor in Rotary, sent greetings from Paris to International Headquarters on the eve of his departure for England, from which country he expected to sail for the United States. Rotarian Harris went with the American delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris as official photographer.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR CAPTAIN GRIFFIN COCHRAN, member of the Lexington (Kentucky) Rotary Club, who died at Tours, France, in February, were held recently by the Lexington Club as the concluding part of the regular luncheon meeting.

CHARLES E. CHADSEY, WHO HAS RECENTLY become superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, was vice president of the Detroit (Michigan) Rotary Club for three years. At his farewell to the club, he told how much he enjoyed his membership and how much he regretted having to sever his relations with the club.

ROTARIAN JAMES D. WATSON, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, has returned from overseas and is now located at Camp Eustis, Virginia, with the headquarters of the 42d Artillery, C. A. C., with the rank of colonel, having been promoted from that of lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Watson says that while he was chasing Huns he received only one magazine regularly and that was THE ROTARIAN.

Year's Help for 600 Orphans

Rotarians of Florida, thru their support of the Children's Home Society of the state, have provided for the care of 600 orphans for 1919. The Society, of which Rotarian Marcus C. Fagg of Jacksonville, is state superintendent, wanted \$50,000 for the 1919 budget to take care of 1,200 homeless, needy, and orphan children, and give them good homes, hospital care, affection, education and a fair chance.

The Rotary Club of Jacksonville undertook to raise \$25,000 of the amount, and did so, with \$2,000 to spare. The Rotary baker subscribed \$1,000 in bread; the Rotary ice-man subscribed \$400 in ice; the Rotary milkman subscribed \$600

in milk, Liberty Bonds and cash; the Rotary newspapers gave \$600 worth of advertising space for the campaign.

In the state, outside of Jacksonville, practically \$50,000 was raised, largely thru the efforts of the Rotary Clubs in Miami, West Palm Beach, Tampa, Lakeland, and Gainesville. At least half of the total of \$77,000 was raised by Rotarians of Florida.

The Children's Home Society will be put on the calendar every year for the receipt of similar aid from the Rotarians of Jacksonville and the other cities.

Raise Boys' Home Budget

The 1919 budget of the Boys' Home Association of Jacksonville, Florida, called for \$3,000, in addition to the amounts expected from the working boys who turn in seventy per cent of their earnings, up to about \$4 a week. The Rotary Club took care of the \$3,000 budget by subscriptions made by its own members.

Entertains Neighbor Clubs

The Richmond (Virginia) Rotary Club has inaugurated the plan of entertaining neighboring clubs at special evening meetings. One of the best of these meetings was when the Washington (D. C.) Club, headed by International President John Poole, went to Richmond sixty-five strong and took over the program. The senators pulled everything from politics to a snake dance and kept things moving every minute of the time they were in town. The plan enables club members to become better acquainted with one another, to get a different viewpoint of Rotary, and to pick up some new ideas as to how other clubs are rendering service to their respective communities.

Rotary in the Philippines

Details of the organization of the Rotary Club of Manila have been received in a letter from Roger D. Pinneo, former president of the Seattle (Washington) Rotary Club who is in the Orient on business. The organization is due so Rotarian Pinneo writes, to the enthusiastic efforts of Leon Lambert and others in Manila. The club has twenty charter members, and is assured of great success. A Rotary office has been opened in charge of an American lady secretary. Officers of the club are Leon Lambert, president; Alfonso Sy Cip, vice president; E. E. Elser, secretary; A. W. Beam, treasurer; and directors in addition to these officers are: Fred M. Berry, G. Nieva, J. Gearry. Vice-president Sy Cip is Chinese and Director Nieva is a Filipino.

Waste Reclamation Service

During the period of warfare, in the United States a very valuable work was carried on by the Waste Reclamation Section of the War Industries Board in helping along an educational campaign to teach Americans the value of thrift in the matter of saving many things which they had formerly thrown away. This work has now been taken over by the Waste Reclamation Service of the Department of Commerce to become a permanent feature of U. S. Government work. Secretary Redfield has invited Rotary to appoint a representative to cooperate in the organization of Waste Reclamations Councils to meet with the representatives of other national organizations such as the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Council

(Continued on page 240)

A Working American League of Nations

By Hon. John Barrett, Director General, Pan-American Union.

Director-General Barrett submitted, in an informal memorandum to the President and the United States delegates at the Peace Conference, some historical facts not generally appreciated regarding the actual work and record of the Pan-American Union as a powerful and practical American League of Nations.

Rotarian Barrett has now prepared for THE ROTARIAN the following unofficial statement, including a summary of his original memorandum.

SPEAKING unofficially, without in any degree committing the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, or commenting pro or con on the general plan and principle of a world League of Nations, I base what I have prepared:

First, on historical facts not generally appreciated regarding the actual work and record of the Pan-American Union as a powerful and practical American League of Nations;

Second, on views officially expressed and recorded, not only of the leading statesmen and diplomatic representatives of Latin America, but of such distinguished North Americans as James G. Blaine, Grover Cleveland, Richard Olney, William McKinley, Elihu Root, Theodore Roosevelt, Andrew Carnegie, William H. Taft, Philander Knox, Cardinal Gibbons, Charles E. Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Champ Clark, William J. Bryan, Robert Lansing, and President Wilson.

Third, on my own experience and observation, not only as United States Minister for many years in Latin America, but as executive officer for thirteen years of this existing American League of Nations.

Confidence of Members

The original memorandum, submitted last December to the President, is summarized as follows:

First: The twenty-one American republics—the United States and the twenty Latin-American countries—have, in the International Union of American Republics, officially known as the Pan-American Union, a practical, peace-preserving and successfully working, altho limited and voluntary, American League of Nations.

Second: Since it was originally organized at the first Pan-American Conference held at Washington in 1889-90, attended by plenipotentiaries of all the American governments and presided over by James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State of the United States, *there has been no serious actual war between any two or more American republics and its moral influence has undoubtedly been the main factor in preventing six, and possibly eight or more, wars among them.*

Third: *The American republics believe so thoroly in the efficiency and usefulness of this league that they have unanimously voted to continue and enlarge its scope at three successive conferences, namely, the second at Mexico in 1901, the third at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, the fourth at Buenos Aires in 1910.*

Fourth: The fifth Pan-American Conference will meet at Santiago, Chile, within a reasonable time after the adjournment of the Peace Conference at Paris. *The great question before it will be the enlargement of the scope and responsibility of the Pan-American Union as their official international organization, and of the authority of the Supreme Council, or Governing Board, in relation to the peace and progress of the Western Hemisphere, to the World League of Nations, if that is created, and to Pan-American solidarity and the Monroe Doctrine.*

Fifth: *This American league has a supreme council of the American governments and peoples in the form of its governing board (composed of the Secretary of State of the United States, who is chairman ex-officio, and the Latin-American diplomatic representatives in Washington) which holds regular monthly meetings in a noble council chamber in the Pan-American building to consider and take action on questions and matters involving the preservation of Pan-American peace and friendship and the promotion of Pan-American commerce and intercourse, but whose present actual authority as to the settlement of disputes between the American nations is solely moral and voluntary and not authorized by international agreement.*

Great Practical Peace Plant

Sixth: *It has in complete working order a great practical peace plant and organization not only in the form of a beautiful building erected thru the munificence of Andrew Carnegie and the gifts of the American governments, but in a trained and skilled staff of experts in international affairs, with sections of correspondence, commerce, information, statistics, education, publicity, and an up-to-date international library of 50,000 volumes, and other practical features, for the maintenance of which the United States and the other governments contribute annually \$175,000.*

Seventh: *As convincing evidence of the efficiency of this American league in promoting peace and commerce thru educating the peoples of every American republic concerning those of each and all the others, it is a matter of record that, during the administration of the present director 5,000,000 reliable descriptive pamphlets, bulletins and reports on Pan-American subjects, printed in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, have been carefully circulated among the American republics, and the annual value of Pan-American commerce has been increased from \$450,000,000 to \$1,750,000,000, or nearly 300 per cent. Reciprocal commerce, friendship and peace are interlocking: they promote and protect each other. Why not continue and give greater powers to an organization which accomplishes such results?*

Question Suggested

Eighth: In the light of the above absolute facts, the question arises: If the approval by the United States Senate of the World League plan, as finally submitted, shall depend upon definite reservations covering the settlement of purely American questions and the Monroe doctrine, will it not be possible and practical that, at the next Pan-American Conference to be held at Santiago, Chile, the American governments shall give this supreme council of the Pan-American Union, or some similar body to be created, authority, not only to initiate and effect mediation, adjudication and arbitration of disputes, but to enforce its conclusions without the interference of the old world powers, unless this American league seeks such interference, and again, without its interference in old world disputes unless requested or justified? Such an arrangement would care for American questions, preserve Pan-American solidarity, make permanent the Monroe Doctrine, and not necessarily weaken the World League, but have a relation thereto somewhat similar to that of the legislature of a sovereign state to a national congress.

Makers of The World

Photographs Taken In Paris by Rotarian George W. Harris of Washington.



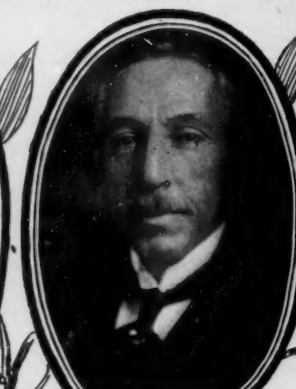
WOODROW WILSON, U.S.A.



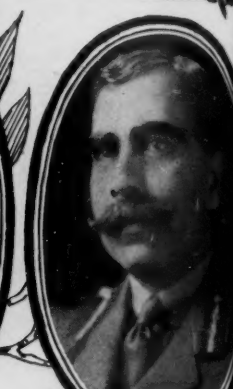
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SIR ROBERT BORDEN, CANADA.



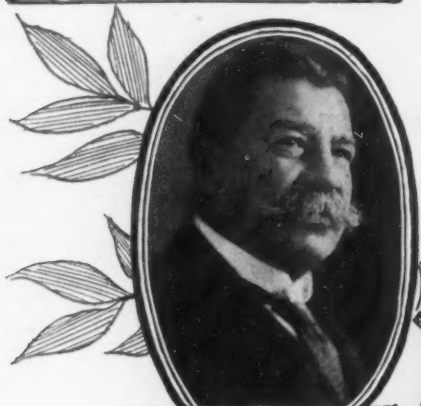
WM. M. HUGHES, AUSTRALIA.



THE MAHARAJAH BIKANER, INDIA.



WILLIAM F. MASSEY, NEW ZEALAND.



ISMAEL MONTES, BOLIVIA.



OLYNTHO DE MEGALHAES, BRAZIL.



TSENG TSIANG LOU, CHINA.



FERDINAND FOCH, FRANCE.



C.B.D. KING, LIBERIA.



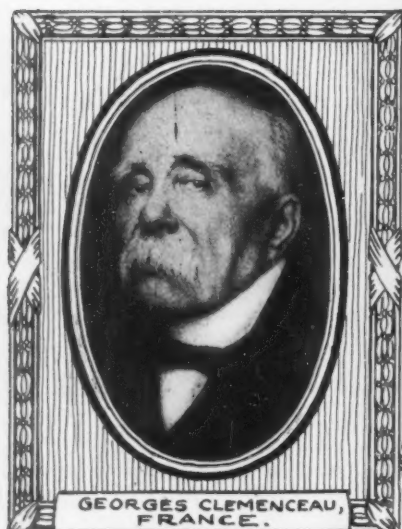
ANTONIO BURGÓS, PANAMA.



FRANCISCO G. CALDERÓN, PERU.



ROMAN DMOWSKI, POLAND.



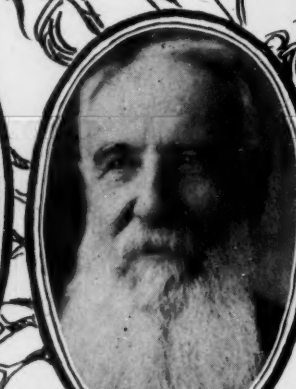
GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, FRANCE.



DR. EGAZ MONIZ, PORTUGAL.



JEAN J.C. BRĂTIANU, ROUMANIA.



NIKOLA PASHITCH, SERBIA.

World's Peace Treaty

Washington, D.C., Press Photographer at the Peace Conference. Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing



How To Tell If You Are Cutting Off Your Life

A Simple Test That May Add 20 Years to Your Life

By FRANK G. SOULE

A HALF hour ago you looked at your watch. It was going and it told you the time. Now you look at it again and the hands are where they were a half hour ago. What is the trouble? You put the watch to your ear. It has stopped. You forgot to wind the timepiece last night and it has run down. You didn't know it was run down until it actually stopped. It kept ticking merrily along until the spring was all run out. As long as the watch went on ticking you were satisfied. But if you had stopped to examine it you would have seen that the spring was just about run out, that it was only a matter of a few minutes when the watch would come to a dead stop.

A half hour ago your friend Smith met you on the street. "How are you, Fred?" he said, grasping your hand. "Fine as silk," you answered warmly.

And why shouldn't you answer thus? As a matter of feeling, you do feel fine. Your heart is beating merrily along. You stow away three good meals a day and eight hours sleep a night. In a word, you are going along as fine as a 21-jeweled watch.

BUT—suppose you could see into the "works" inside. Would it be true then that you are "fine as silk"? Or would it be true rather that your spring of life is running down faster than you think—that a "dead stop" is approaching way ahead of time.

You, no doubt, would resent any suggestion that you might be actually cutting years off your life. Yet you know how friends and acquaintances of yours have gone. There was Brown or Jones, or whatever his name, whom you knew for years. How suddenly he went! Why, only a week before you met him on the street and he was the picture of health! "Taken off in his prime," you say, "just when life was dearest and sweetest; just when life meant so much to him and his loved ones." Yet that friend would probably be alive today if he had only learned of his trouble in time.

THE TEST THAT TELLS

It is a scientific fact that the urine is the greatest single index of the state of bodily health. To know the truth about your physical state, to know whether your habits of life are right or wrong as far as you individually are concerned, to know whether you are cutting off your years or making for a long healthful life, you should have a urine analysis at least once every ninety days. And that is the service offered you in the work of the National Bureau of Analysis.

The service of the National Bureau of Analysis is based upon the physiological fact that once every seven minutes the blood passes through the kidneys to be purified. These super-filters (the kidneys), by a process of filtration infinitely more complex, more delicate, more thorough than any conceived in the brain of man, extract from the blood all poisonous matter collected in the journey through the human body. In addition, these wonderful machines extract all excess proportions of the blood's constituents. Thus we see the blood purified after passing through healthy kidneys and each of its various constituents in the right proportion to maintain healthy life.

The waste and poisonous matter extracted by the kidneys is eliminated in the urine and the urine subjected to the Bureau's delicate tests, covering twenty-five divisions of urinalysis, furnishes the most enlightening insight there is to the state of bodily health.

HOW THE SERVICE WORKS

Every ninety days there comes to you a small sterilized container for the urine specimen in a travel-safe package. This container is addressed and stamped for return to the Bureau's laboratory.

When the specimen is received in the laboratory it is put through a most thorough and rigid analysis, both chemical and microscopical. It is tested step by step through each of the twenty-five divisions of the urinalysis, for each division has something particular to tell about your true physical condition. When the full examination is completed a report is made out.



NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANALYSIS, INC.,
Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

You may enter my name as a subscriber to your Life-Lengthening Service for one year, and you are to mail to me at once the first container. I am to remit the fee of \$12 in full payment for the year's service on receipt of your bill.

Name
Street and No. State
City State

In case you now wish only further information, put an X in this square ☐ R—May

showing the findings in each of the twenty-five divisions of analysis. The complete report is promptly returned to you in an envelope marked personal. Each report is written in plain, everyday language and you can readily tell by our special explanatory form what each of the twenty-five divisions of the urinalysis means both in normal and abnormal conditions.

EXTRA—"HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS"

With the report on your specimen you are also sent suggestions as to the improvement of your physical state as advised by the findings of the urinalysis. Whenever any condition is discovered requiring the personal attention of a doctor the subscriber is advised to take the report to his or her physician. It is only rarely that this occurs, however. In the great majority of cases the subscriber can meet any corrective requirements simply by changes in diet or mode of life as the Bureau may suggest.

The service of the National Bureau of Analysis is practically automatic. You do not have to inconvenience yourself in any way. You don't even have to remember to send the specimen. Your reminder is the container that comes to you every ninety days, already stamped for return to the laboratory. Only four minutes a year is all the time required on your part.

Who Are Subscribers?

AMONG the thousands of subscribers of the service of the National Bureau of Analysis are some of the biggest men in the United States. Presidents of banks and railroads, heads of great industries, supreme court judges, lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers, men in all walks of life. They are the keenly intelligent, brainy men who realize at glance what this service is worth to them in health preservation.

As an indication of the character of subscribers to the service of the National Bureau of Analysis, following is a partial list of the best known American corporations, many of whose officers and employees are taking this service:

Alexander Hamilton Institute
Allis-Chalmers Co.
American Asphalt Paving Co.
American Can Co.
American Express Co.
American National Red Cross
American Railway Engineering Association
American Radiator Co.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co.
Arbuckle Coffee Co.
Armour & Co.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.
Beech-nut Packing Co.
Booth Fisheries Co.
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Butler Brothers
H. M. Byllesby & Co.
Calumet Baking Powder Co.
Canadian Government Railway
Chicago Assn. of Commerce
Chicago Bar Association
Chicago Board of Trade (137 of the members)
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.
Chicago & Alton Ry.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry. Co.
City of Bridgeport, Conn.
City of Chicago

Cluett, Peabody & Co.
Crane Co.
Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago.
Cudahy Packing Co.
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.
John Deere Plow Co.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Ry. Co.
Diamond Match Co.
R. G. Dun & Co.
Elgin Watch Co.
N. K. Fairbank Co.
Ford Motor Co.
General Chemical Co.
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
Illinois Bankers Association.
Ingersoll Watch Co.
Inland Steel Co.
International Association of Rotary Clubs
International Harvester Co.
International Paper Co.
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.
Kewanee Boiler Co.
Lackawanna Steel Co.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
Michigan Central R. R. Co.
Moline Plow Co.
Montgomery Ward & Co.
Moody Bible Institute
Morris & Co.
Morton Salt Co.
National Biscuit Co.
New York Central R. R.
Nickel Plate Railroad
Pennsylvania Lines
Pinkerton National Detective Agency

Pullman Co.
Quaker Oats Co.
Rotary Club of Chicago (146 of the members)
Runkel Bros., Inc.
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Schlitz Brewing Co.
The Sheldon School
Shredded Wheat Co.
Shipbuilding Commission, Washington, D. C.
Sinclair Refining Co.
T. A. Snider Preserve Co.
Standard Oil Co.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co.
Supreme Court, State of Illinois
Swift & Co.

The Raybestos Co.
The Texas Co.
The U. S. Light & Heat- ing Co.
Union Stock Yards & Transit Co.
United States of America (Government)
Union Pacific R. R. Co.
Universal Film Co.
University of Chicago
Wabash Railway Co.
Western Passenger Assn.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
Willys-Overland Co.
Wilson & Co.
F. W. Woolworth Co.
Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co.

You Know These Men—Read What They Say

Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Head of the Great Chewing Gum Concern Bearing His Name, Said of the Service of This Bureau:

"You have made it easy for the busy man to do what he should do.

"Time consumed not over four minutes per year; cost only the price of a small box of good cigars; benefits—the possible lengthening of your clients' lives by many years.

"You should have every thinking man using your Bureau and you will if their thinkers work as well for their physical good as they do for their financial gain."

Mr. Carl Laemmle, President of the Universal Film Co., New York, One of the Biggest Figures in the Film World, Writes:

"I am particularly thankful that my report comes from so authoritative a source as your National Bureau of Analysis. The service you have rendered me in recent years has been exceptionally satisfactory. I am always glad to mention your Bureau wherever it is possible."

Mr. Rufus F. Chapin, Treasurer, International Association of Rotary Clubs, Says:

"Having had your service now for some little time, I think a word of appreciation is due you.

"I watch for your quarterly reports like a locomotive engineer watches the semaphores. The danger signal switches me off from the fast running to a slow-down to avoid the D. R. (meaning de-rail). If it's all right, I just keep going, depending the while on your block system."

SEND NO MONEY

The entire cost to you for this vital service is only \$12 a year.

But you need send no money in advance. Simply mail the coupon below or letter or post card and the Bureau will send you at once your first container together with a bill for one year's service.

The fee is specially made so small in order to place the service within the reach of everyone. When you think how much you would gladly pay even for a single extra year of life, you cannot refuse so small a sum, as \$12 may mean ten or twenty years of additional life for you.

If you do not wish to start in with the service at once and would like further information on this life-lengthening work, simply make your request on the coupon and full particulars will be mailed you free and postpaid, without obligation to you.

But whatever you do, do it at once. Don't say "any old time will do for me." Who knows but what the very first analysis may prove the "Stitch in Time" for you. The National Bureau of Analysis has made over 75,000 urinalyses in the past nine years and it is an outstanding fact that as a rule it is the unconcerned person who is the most surprised when the facts are made known.

In writing, either to subscribe or for further information, address: National Bureau of Analysis, Inc., Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WELL! WELL! WELL! WHAT HAVE WE HERE?

A BIT OF HISTORY

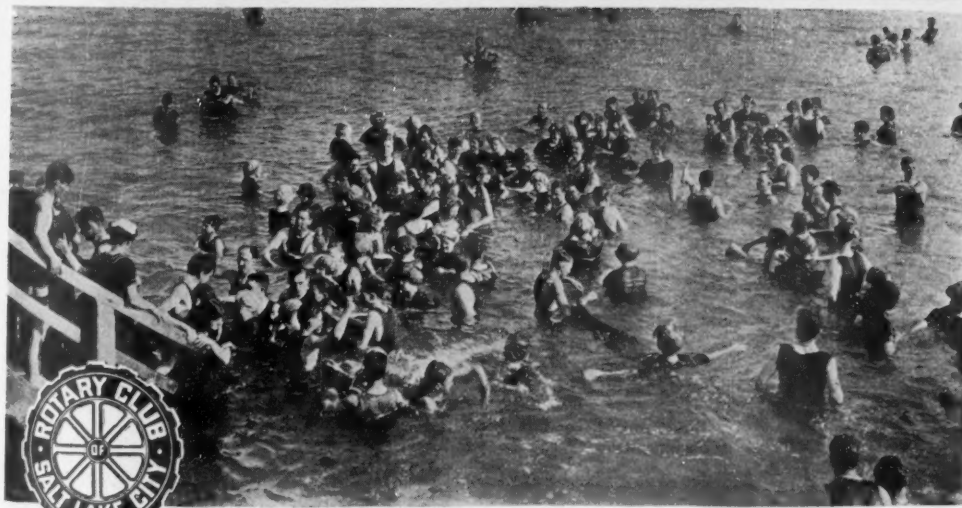
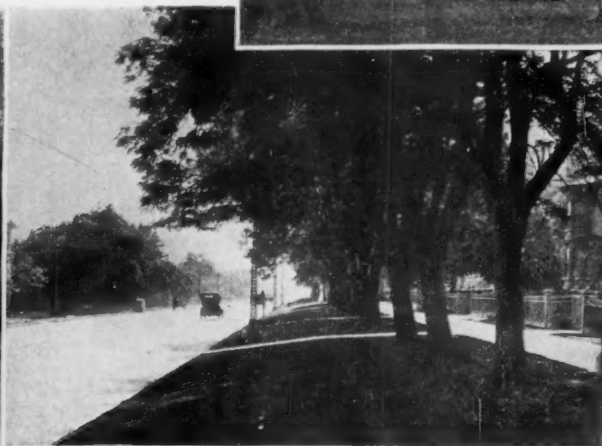
About two months after the Liberty Bell sounded its deathless peal at Philadelphia in 1776, Father Sylvestre Escalante came to Utah as its first white visitor. His diary, as translated from the Spanish, notes that the inhabitants of Salt Lake valley were called the "Puaguampes" or "Sorcerers."

This is unquestionably an error in translation. Then, as now, Salt Lakers were good Indians. They were really known as the "Pournotreamis" or "Sociables."

The sociable instinct persists to this day. The only reason why all Salt Lakers are not richer is that they would rather meet a friend than a dollar any time. This principle inheres in natives and implants itself in all others within seven years from arrival.



SOME PLACES
EASY TO LOOK AT



*And a Hearty Invitation to
STOP, LOOK, LISTEN
when ROTARY holds its
Victory Convention*

SO, SETTING EACH AND EVERYTHING ELSE ASIDE—
BE AT SALT LAKE. WEEK OF JUNE 16th

foci, which partly account for the good acoustics of the building. A plain, egg-shaped building, "studded with heavy entrance doors all the way 'round," there is no attempt at ornamentation of any kind, and yet the building is wonderful both on the exterior as well as in the interior, and is an example of the utilizing of the resources of the people for the purpose of elevating their intellectual idealism.

Impression of Force

The Tabernacle impresses one as a great, immense, irresistible force, "humanly superhuman," an expression of sovereign intelligence. It is, as the great Ibsen has declared of all art, "an illumination of life."

The realists maintain that art is that expression in literature and craftsmanship, painting and sculpture, which gives a view of the life or events of a definite period of a people's history. To understand the history of the great Tabernacle one must know the conditions of the times in which it was built.

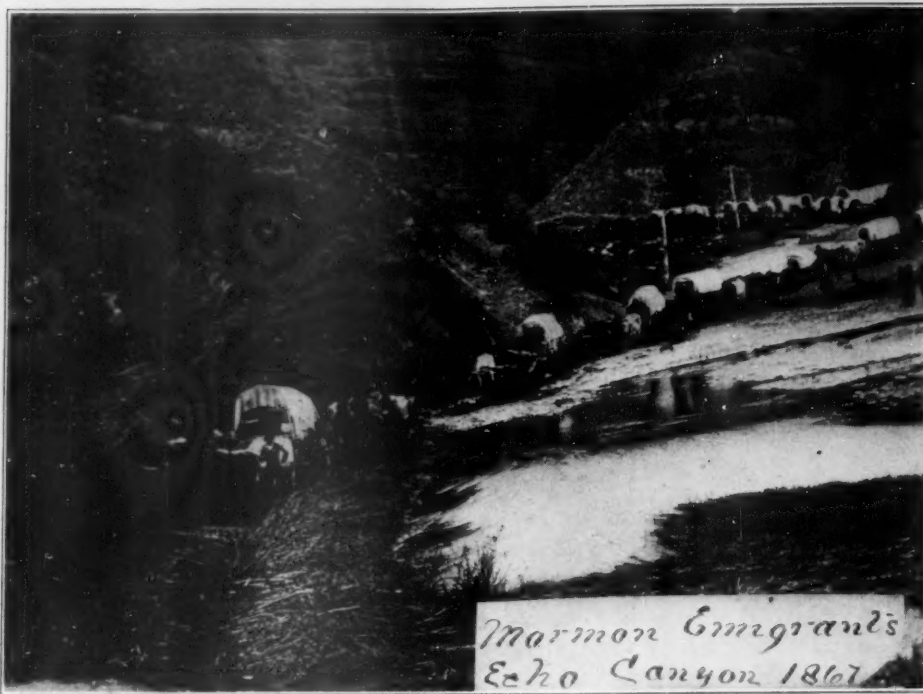
The Tabernacle is one of the largest auditoriums in the world, and seats from eight to ten thousand people. It is 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, and 80 feet in height. The self-supporting roof rests upon pillars or buttresses of red sandstone, which are from ten to twelve feet apart in the entire circumference of the building. These buttresses support great wooden arches, which span 150 feet. The arches are of a lattice truss construction, and are held together with great wooden pegs and bindings of cowhide.

On the interior one is impressed with the great vaulted ceiling, and "the vastness of the place grows upon one and inspires one with mingled feeling of solemnity and admiration." The history of the Tabernacle is contemporary with the history of the State of Utah.

"Old Tabernacle" Built

In 1851 the erection of the "Old Tabernacle" was commenced on what is now the southwest corner of the Temple Square. It was dedicated on April 6, 1852, and regular Sunday meetings were held in it until the erection of the Great Tabernacle. This building was erected by the cooperative system. It was a good example of associated industry, which lies at the very foundation of the economic life of the Mormon people. This old Tabernacle was a center for high class music and attractions in early days. Now and then musical festivals were held, to which came the people from all parts of the Territory.

For example we have announced on a special program for Tuesday evening, December 9, 1862, that the "First Concert of the Desert Musical Association will be held in the Tabernacle December 9, 1862." "This Association, says the announcement, "has been organized for the purpose of diffusing thruout the territory a taste for the cultivation of music upon rational and scientific principles." In reviewing the program of this concert, one is impressed by the



A Mormon emigrant train in Echo Canyon (near Salt Lake City) from Illinois, in 1867.

fact that the management had in mind the creation of an interest in community music, a movement which today has become an important factor in our educational system.

President Young and the people had given the subject of building a large "meeting house" due consideration. Brethren were called to the task, some contributing money, others giving their labor. In the spring and summer of 1863, men were busy getting out timber and sandstone from the mountains east of the city.

Unique Plan for Roof

Henry Grow had a unique plan for the roof, a plan which was adopted and executed. Some few years before, he had built a bridge over the Jordan River, immediately west of the city, "after the Remington patent of lattice bridges, in which planking and pegs were used." Mr. Grow was a bridge builder in his native state, Pennsylvania, and had constructed many bridges of the Remington type. On coming West, he



Eagle Gate, Salt Lake City, Utah, originally erected above the entrance to the estate of Brigham Young, the great Mormon leader in the "trek" to Utah, more than sixty years ago. The gate has no religious significance. The Utah State capitol is at the end of State Street over which the big bronze bird stands watch.

obtained permission from the inventor to use the idea in Utah. Grow and William H. Folsom drew the plans for the new or Great Tabernacle which will ever mark them as geniuses in the profession of architecture.

Mr. Folsom superintended the erection of the building, and the work of construction began September 1, 1865. While there were delays at times, owing to the lack of timber and other material, the building was sufficiently completed for religious services in 1867, and was dedicated August 6th of that year. The sandstone used for the buttresses and foundation was brought from the quarries immediately east of the city, by ox teams.

Men worked in well organized groups, and the construction went quietly and systematically on to completion.

Masons, carpenters, and plasterers were brought from different parts of the territory and given work, and the maximum number of men employed during the construction was 205. An average of seventy men was employed in plastering the building.

People came from all parts of the State to attend the dedication exercises. Some walked hundreds of miles to be present, and great was their joy on seeing the House of Worship completed.

The immense roof, which is the principal portion of the building, rests upon forty-four piers of cut sandstone masonry, each nine feet from the outside to the inside of the building, three feet in thickness, and twenty feet in height.

Above the piers are over one million feet of timber; in the floor, 80,000 feet; in the joists, 100,000 feet; in the sleepers, 30,000 feet; in the doors, stand, bench, and other equipment, 290,000 feet; in the aggregate, 1,500,000 feet. The roof was originally covered with nearly 400,000 shingles, but these were replaced in 1900 by a metallic covering weighing many tons.

Few Nails Used

Much of the lumber was obtained from Cottonwood canyon, southeast of the city. Few nails were used in the roof, the timbers being tied in places with cowhide and held together with wooden pegs.

At first there was no gallery, but in 1870 the large gallery was built around the entire building with the exception of the space where the choir seats are placed. This lessened the effect of vastness and diminished the apparent height; the acoustic properties were improved, making it one of the best places for hearing in the world.

The Tabernacle, like many other of the beautiful buildings in Salt Lake, observes the laws of proportion and purity of style. Its plainness and simplicity are the leading characteristics, and show that the men who had the direction of its building were great mathematical and constructive artists. They had to build with the



A Special Invitation

to all Rotarians to visit the Great
International Pacific Northwest
upon their convention trip

Fellow Rotarian:

On behalf of the Rotary Clubs in the Twenty-second District of International Rotary, which embraces the States of Washington and Oregon and the Province of British Columbia, Canada, I am privileged to extend to every Rotarian a most cordial invitation to extend your trip and visit the Pacific Northwest either before or after your trip to the Convention at Salt Lake City.

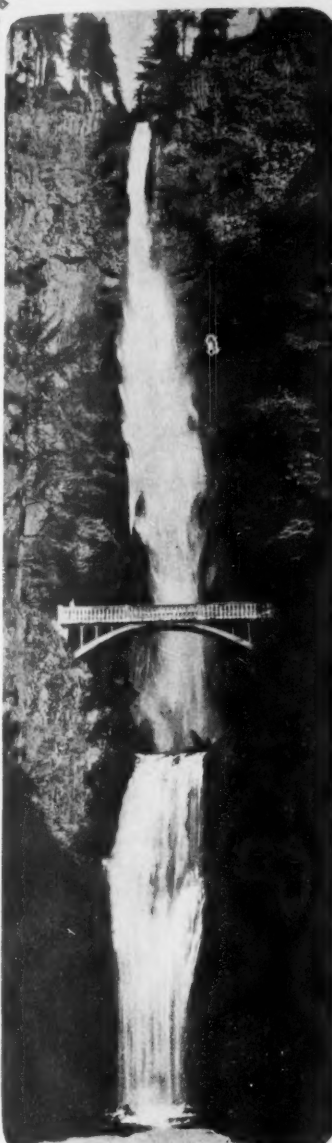
We feel that we have more interesting things to show you than can be found in any other section of this continent. This is a big territory which is doing big things and has almost unlimited resources and we want to show them to you. We have built some of the biggest ships in the quickest time during the war. We would like you to see the plants.

We have the biggest forest in the world, the biggest lumber camps and the largest saw mills. You can also see the greatest salmon canneries in the world in actual operation, and more than these, we have a great hearted people as broad as our great big outdoors with its snow-capped mountains, mighty rivers, immense glaciers, extensive fresh water lakes and thousands of miles of marvelous sea coast, and as the beauties of this great country are beyond description we invite you to come and see it, feeling sure that you will be not only interested and pleased but will receive a liberal education as well.

Come and see us and stay with us as long as you like.

Yours rotarily,
ALEX. R. McFARLANE,
Governor, Twenty-second District.

P. S.—Illustrated booklets descriptive of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia will be sent to you upon application to Herbert Cuthbert, Executive Secretary, Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, 42-Story L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle. This association is maintained by the governments to supply just such information.



materials at their command and, while the work is simple, the effect is great. Different from the ecclesiastical buildings of the Old World or of eastern America, it stands alone in the architectural world in its distinctive features and is adapted to the climate, the land, and the worship of the people.

The Great Tabernacle has always been a center for music, and meetings for the purpose of teaching high religious and intellectual ideals. At various times, it is the place of general assembly for all the public school teachers of the State, and recently, 1913, the National Educational Association held its sessions here. On January 1, 1917, Handel's *Messiah* was given before an audience of about 5,000 people.

The Tabernacle has become known all over the world and is considered one of the most interesting buildings in the history of modern architecture.

The Organ

In the great religious pilgrimages of the past, men and women marching to new shrines and countries have lightened their toil and eased their sorrows by the song and the harp. So with the Mormon people. Song and music became in their early history the expression of much of their religious idealism. In the midst of sorrow, they sang hymns of thanksgiving; in their homes, they brought the peace of God by prayer and song; and in their wanderings in the wilderness they sang and danced and kept their lives filled with sunshine. During the long journey over the plains in 1847, the Mormon people never began the day's work without a song; they never closed the day without a hymn of thanksgiving.

Naturally have the Mormons become lovers of music and today their children are heard in the large opera houses of America and Europe, and I think it safe to say that few people have a higher appreciation of the classic opera and music than those who profess the faith of the Latter-day Saints.

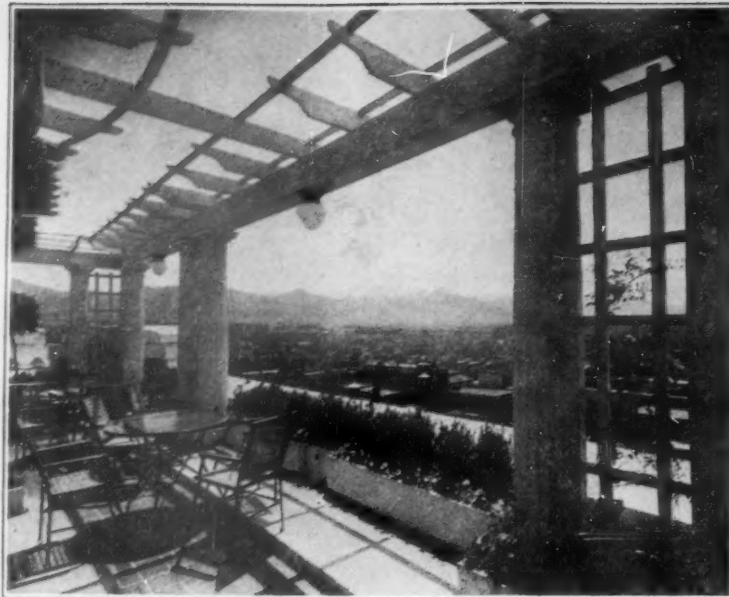
In their development, they have kept sacred the greater fundamentals of art which are so expressive of religion, and they have builded musical instruments in their houses of worship at times when they had nothing but the native resources to furnish them material. So the history of the building of the world-famed Tabernacle Organ is a dramatic story.

Poor but Rich

The people had only their native genius. They were materially poor, but filled with a high religious idealism. Their great Tabernacle was to be a place of religious convocation, where the spirit of God should rest upon them in their deliberations and worship. And what could fill their souls with gladness and thanksgiving more than music?

They were conquering the wilderness. This was giving them strength of character and sturdiness of muscle. They must record their idealism in not only constructing a majestic building, but in erecting a great instrument that would lift them to a finer appreciation of art and of the spiritual life.

And so they built a great organ, and the



A beautiful view of the mountains from the roof garden of the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

whole world comes to hear it and to linger under its beneficent influence.

The building of the great organ is inseparably connected with the name of Joseph H. Ridges. He was a native of England, but emigrated from Australia to America in 1856. In Australia, Mr. Ridges followed the trade of carpentry, and worked in a music factory, where he learned many details of organ building, which stood him well in his future work in Utah.

In the early sixties, Mr. Ridges was selected by President Brigham Young to build an organ in the Tabernacle, and the idea was endorsed by a host of other citizens. After submitting preliminary drafts to President Young and his counselors, Mr. Ridges began making arrangements for the construction of the instrument, and was assisted by his associates, Shure Olsen, Niels Johnson, Henry Taylor, Frank Woods, and others. Meetings were held with these men almost daily, and the reports of each man's work were listened to.

While one was collecting various specimens of wood from the canyons of Utah, another was devising good tools to work the wood with, while still a third man was experimenting in making glue. So the preliminary work went on. Specimens of wood were sent by the colonists from all over Utah, and it was finally decided that the best wood was found in the hills around Parowan and in Pine Valley, more than 300 miles south of Salt Lake City.

Transportation Troubles

The larger pipes, some of which measure thirty-two feet, required thousands of feet of timber. Over the long, lonely roads trudged the oxen day by day, hauling the heavy logs to Salt Lake City. The roads were rough and many streams had to be bridged. In crossing one stream in southern Utah the logs were let down over the bank with ropes and the oxen driven some miles to a ford, where they crossed and followed on down the bank to pick up the wagons and loads again.

Another important necessity for making the pipes was glue. This was made of hundreds of cattle hides as well as buffalo skins, by boiling the strips in large pots over fires.

The organ was begun in January, 1866. About

one hundred men were employed constantly in its construction, and it was dedicated in October, 1867. It was many months, however, before the pipes were all put in place and the instrument completed.

Just prior to his death, Mr. Ridges, the builder, commented on his work, and the days when people did things under circumstances far different from today. Among other things, he said:

"My time was taken up in making scales and various sizes and ranks of pipes, voicing them, and designing details for the workmen. Those were busy, happy days. After many months, the great instrument on which we had worked so long began to assert itself. The bellows were put in place. The strong frames carrying their huge wind chests, with their multitudes of heavy pipes, the entablature, the column and pillars, all began to rise into their positions. All was happiness and pleasure, for

we felt that we had not worked in vain. Our reward was in seeing the completed instrument for a thing of beauty and joy forever."

It is evident that the organ was brought to a high degree of perfection, and it was not long before it was known both in America and in Europe. It was freely compared with the noted Freiburg organ, as well as with the instrument in Crystal Palace, London, and attained the reputation of being not only the largest in the world except one, but the sweetest toned. The range of its pitch and volume made it celebrated among the artists of America and England and the world's celebrities sang to its accompaniments. Great artists have been pleased with it, and statesmen, actors, railroad magnates, engineers, and scholars have wept as they have sat and listened to it.

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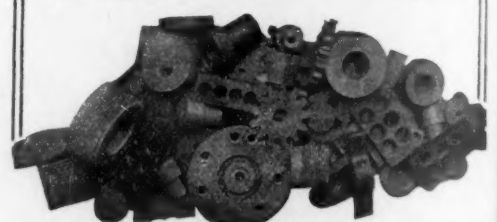
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Never has Rotary had such an opportunity opened to it—this is to be

A Victory Convention

with a big constructive program—so join us at Salt Lake City and take your part in this History Making Convention—this

Call to Service

The Rotary Club of Atlanta

(Continued from page 231)

of Defense and many others. Rotarian Henry C. Hawk of New York City was appointed to represent Rotary in this connection.

Memorials to Soldiers

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA: Under the direction of President Hardee, Jacksonville Rotarians are launching a county-wide campaign to raise \$100,000 to erect a beautiful and suitable memorial to the boys of the Army and Navy who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War.

ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA: Rotarians of Rock Hill have endorsed the proposal for the city to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000 to erect a memorial building to soldiers and sailors. The building is planned to accommodate the Y. M. C. A., Chamber of Commerce, Rotary headquarters and a public library.

Practical Way to Success

Pointing out that fairness and justice supply the only practical means for achieving permanent success, the Rotary Club of Quincy, Ill., adopted the following resolution as its expression on the question "How can Rotary serve to promote and insure a cordial spirit of cooperation between the employer and the employee:

WHEREAS, the friendly and unbiased discussion and investigation of the subject has produced so many different viewpoints which have disclosed the fact, due to the diversity of business and vocations, that it is extremely difficult to apply a specific remedy for all industries; further, it emphasizes the fact that in establishing or recommending any definite plan, the public becomes a factor to be considered; and as Rotary is a living force and its influence is felt not only with its own ranks but throughout the nation in general, we feel that it is impossible to recommend a general plan of action which could be applied to individual efforts; and

WHEREAS, the Quincy Rotary Club realizes that the spirit of co-operation, loyalty, and fairness are basic principles of Rotary and must necessarily be put into everyday practical use by both the employer and the employee, in order to establish the spirit of healthy co-operation;

RESOLVED, that it is the recommendation of the Quincy Rotary Club to the International Board of Directors that the underlying spirit of Rotary manifested in the thought "HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST" be the chief consideration in all dealings between the employer and the employee;

FURTHER RESOLVED, that Rotary, by methods deemed best by the International Board of Directors, keep alive this thought and impress upon the minds of the employers that "labor is worthy of its hire," and that fairness, justice, and a full appreciation of the relation which the employee's efforts bears to the success of the employer, is the only practical means for permanent success;

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the employee should likewise remember the admonition, "HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST," and the degree of his success depends upon the loyalty, co-operation, and fairness which he displays towards his employer.

Helping Boys Raise Pigs

The boys of Pulaski County, Arkansas, who are willing to undertake to raise pigs, are being helped by members of the Little Rock Rotary Club. Members are executing notes for \$50 which will create a fund to buy brood sows for the boys. The notes are turned over to a com-

mittee and as one is used at the bank to buy a pig, the member is given the name and address of the boy who is being helped by the loan. Thus each member has a personal interest in the boy and in his efforts to successfully raise a family of little pigs.

O Rotary! Dear Rotary!

(Air: Heidelberg Dear Heidelberg)

O Rotary! Dear Rotary!

Thy truths we'll not forget,
"He Profits Most Who Serves the Best,"
A guide for us will set.

To serve the best—we'll try with zest,
And thru our busy years
The friends we'll meet—the memories
sweet,

Will fill our hearts with cheer—
The friends we'll make—Dear Rotary—
Will fill our hearts with cheer.

—D. E. Darrah, Rotary Club of Charles City, Iowa.

Rotary Dog Feast and Pow-Wow

Minneapolis, (Minn.), Rotarians had a "heap big time" at the Indian banquet in honor of their outgoing and incoming officers. Upon entering the banquet room the palefaces became transformed by war paint and feathers into fierce-looking redskins. The dinner and program were carried out together and after the dinner mock Olympic games were staged, the warriors taking part in such difficult events as "kiddie car" races. A tug-of-war between the incoming and outgoing officers resulted in a victory for the former. At the conclusion of the fun the new officers were installed.

Wounded Soldiers Entertained

On Lincoln's Birthday, the Pittsburgh Rotary Club had as its guests almost two hundred wounded Yanks who were undergoing treatment at Parkview Hospital near Pittsburgh. The seating was arranged so that soldiers and civilians alternated and the whole meeting was an especially fine one, enlivened by music from a military band led by Rotarian Nirella and by singing. Mayor Babcock and President Smith of the Rotary Club made good talks. The club is planning to hold such a meeting each month as long as there are soldiers being treated at Parkview Hospital.

Rotary Boosts for Art Museum

Members of the Rotary Club of Des Moines, Iowa, are getting actively behind a movement to establish a Fine Arts Museum on the bank of the Des Moines River. Rotarian Harbach, who has been actively interested in promoting an art institute for the city, is enlisting the aid and support of all the Rotarians in his effort to secure wide publicity for the proposition and the funds necessary to put it over.

Conferences and Conventions

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA: The fifty Rotarians who attended the Sixth District Conference at Wheeling, returned full of enthusiasm and inspiration and are already thinking ahead to next year's conference. Also they are not forgetting the Salt Lake convention. Fifty-six members

have signed up to go to Salt Lake City and they will form a part of the special Sixth District train which will start from Columbus or Chicago.

DES MOINES, IOWA: Rotarians of this city are boosting for the district conference in 1920. Des Moines expects the construction of some large hotels to be finished by the first of the year and because of the central location of the city, they feel that they should have the preference over Burlington and Sioux Falls, which are also out to get the conference.

Urges Rotary Memorial

The Washington (D. C.) Rotary Club, after considerable thought and discussion concerning a fitting memorial to Rotarians who served in the Great War, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Rotary has given of its best for the winning of the world war; and

WHEREAS, it is fitting and proper that an international monument be erected as a loving testimonial to the great army of Rotarians who went forth to battle for the right and a perpetual memorial to those who made the supreme sacrifice; and

WHEREAS, the City of Washington, District of Columbia, which is primarily the city of the people of the United States, and as a corollary of the peace treaty in course of formation, the international capital of the federation of the world, is the logical place for the erection of such a memorial;

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Rotary Club of Washington that the International President be respectfully requested to present to the Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs the matter of a suitable memorial to the Rotarians who participated in the world war, to be erected in the City of Washington, District of Columbia; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Washington Rotary Club recommend for the favorable consideration of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, the various Rotary Clubs, and individual Rotarians, the erection of a suitable building of monumental proportions and appropriate architectural design to be built by Rotarians and maintained by Rotarians.

Patriarchs' Day

The Rotary Club of Davenport, Iowa, held a very interesting meeting at which the oldest residents of the city were guests. Each guest was required to tell his age, the number of years he had lived in Davenport, the number of his children and grandchildren, etc. Two men tied for first honors, Attorney George E. Hubbell, whose age was ninety-one years, had lived in the city for sixty-six years and had five children and four grandchildren. John F. Kelly, a merchant, seventy-three years of age, had lived in Davenport all his life, and had nine children and eleven grandchildren. A Rotarian, disguised as a venerable pioneer, gave a long talk on the early history of Davenport. Among the guests was S. S. Hanks, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln.

Boy Life Survey Made

Out of the six hundred odd boys in Dodge City, Kansas, only one hundred seven have the advantage of some sort of a boys' organization. This revelation was made to the Rotary Club by its committee appointed to investigate boys' work conditions. There is one Boy Scout troop with thirty-two members and the rest of the one hundred and seven are members of the boys' depart-



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Rotary Club News

(Continued from page 240)

ment of the Y. M. C. A. Dodge City Rotarians are engaged on plans to accomplish some specific thing along the line of better opportunities for the development of the boy life of their city.

Federal Highway Commission Endorsed

A Federal Highway Commission to work in cooperation with the state highway departments of the United States has been endorsed by the Rotary Club of Kalamazoo, Michigan, by the adoption of the resolution to this effect past at the recent highway congress in Chicago. Copies of the resolution were sent to Senators Charles E. Townsend and Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, both of whom, in their acknowledgments express their sympathy with the good roads movement and their determination to do everything in their power to aid it.

Novel Address to New Members

A novel and impressive manner of welcoming new members into a Rotary club has been conceived and tried with great success by the Rotary Club of Ithaca, New York. The short talk on Rotary made to the new members is a composite affair consisting of six one-minute speeches, one speech for each letter in the word "Rotary." These speeches were prepared by Rotarian M. W. Swanson, head of the Department of English in Cornell University. Each speaker gave the letter that he spoke for and then his short speech and after all had finished they repeated in unison the word "Rotary" and then spelled it and then again repeated the word. The speeches are as follows:

R—Resolution

That means making up your mind to do a thing. Not making up your mind for some other fellow to do it, but doing it yourself. It's a good trait. It's a good all-the-year trait, but it's pretty rotten when it comes only on New Year's and quits on the 2nd of January. The real Resolution stays with a man every day of every week. It does him good; it does his club good, and his city good. *Rotary stands for Resolution!*

O—Obligation

That means not just getting a good idea, but feeling a real responsibility to carry it out; feeling that your powers are given to you for some purpose, and that the purpose should not be a selfish one; acting in social and civic matters as if you had an account to render. You are in debt to our civilization for your comforts, and your necessities. Obligation seeks to pay the debt. It's a good trait. *Rotary stands for Obligation!*

T—Tenacity

That means getting a bulldog grip on a thing, fixing your teeth into it, and if it shakes you loose, you've got a piece of it still in your jaws. Anybody can start something; it takes a man to stick to it. You've got to believe you're right and that you're fighting for something worth while. Tenacity marks the difference between real virility, and merely wearing your trousers. It's a good trait. *Rotary stands for Tenacity!*

A—Altruism

That means doing something for somebody or for something not yourself. No man is a good citizen today, no matter how honest he may be, who lives only for himself. The good citizen of



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Rigid Inspection Insures Dependability

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attain their fullest expression
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today has a duty to his neighbor, to his community, and to his country. He owes it to himself to be generous and charitable. And the good citizen recognizes this ungrudgingly. He is glad to help. It's a good trait. *Rotary stands for Altruism!*

R—Reasonableness

That means using your brains, instead of relying on any half-baked notion that comes into your head. It means considering ways and means; it means thinking over plans until you've got the best plan; it's willing to take advice and mull it over; steering clear of narrow fanaticism; being firm, not obstinate; aggressive, but not insolent; recognizing that other people know something, and not thinking that you know it all; being willing to teach, but also being willing to learn. It's a good trait. *Rotary stands for Reasonableness!*

Y—Youth

That means keeping alive in you the spirit of enthusiasm; not quitting because you are tired and want to go to bed; not getting dried-up and fossilized; not kicking at every new thing you hear, just because it's new to you; taking a live interest in the world around you and feeling that there's a lot in it to amuse you and cheer you, a lot in it to fight for and to gain. A man who has lost interest in things is simply waiting to be buried. Youth keeps up interest in things. It's a good trait. *Rotary stands for Youth!*

®

Boys' Work in Second District

Governor Bamburgh of Rotary District No. 2 has sent out a special letter on boys' work to the presidents and secretaries of the clubs in his district urging them to cooperate to the fullest extent with Chairman John Dolph of the International Association's Committee on Boys' Work. He has submitted a plan for a special boys' day in the district. The idea is to have every New England club on a specified night give a dinner to as many boys as possible and endeavor not only to entertain them but also to have them realize what Rotary is and that Rotarians are their friends. Governor Bamburgh hopes that every club will plan some way so that each member will take an active interest in the boy who is his dinner guest and try to help him along.

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Special Rotary Edition

When the Rotarians of Peoria, Illinois, recently held a dinner banquet in honor of the ladies which was a success from start to finish, details of the party were featured on the first page of a special edition of *The Peoria Evening Star*.

®

Cooperation of Individual Clubs

The board of directors of the Rotary Club of Minneapolis, Minnesota, recently made a decision that it will not consider proposals or requests to cooperate in projects with other clubs unless the project is one that has been approved by the International Association. The board was led to make this decision because of the almost innumerable requests of this kind that have been and are being received by it from Rotary clubs in other cities.

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Liberty Club House

That the returning soldiers and sailors may not miss the recreational and social advantages fur-

(Continued on page 248)

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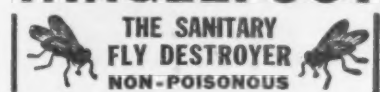
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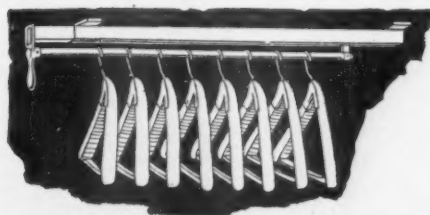
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On the evening of June 13th we want you to be the guests of our Club at a special Rotary Celebration and open-air barbecue in South Cheyenne Canon, at Stratton Park.

Be sure to plan to spend this day with us here at Colorado Springs and plan now to have your ticket routed via Colorado Springs.

Write us now for full information.

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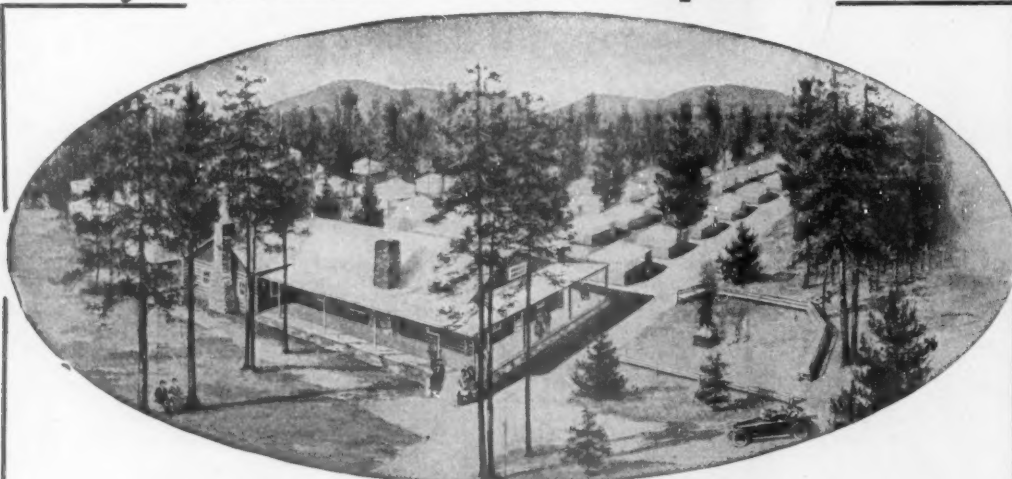
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Address, **Yellowstone Park Camping Company, Livingston, Mont.**

Rotary Club News

(Continued from page 244)

nist them by such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., the citizens of Merrill, Wisconsin, have equipt a club house for the use of men who have completed their service for Uncle Sam. The community was not solicited for funds, but committees askt the business men to take honorary memberships in the club. No membership was taken for less than \$100 and some men contributed as much as \$500. The honorary members will have the title and ownership of the club, which will be run much on the plan of athletic clubs in various cities. Soldiers and sailors will have free memberships. The Rotary Club of Merrill supported the proposition well, over two-thirds of the members being stockholders in the club.

A Good Year Record

The report made by the retiring president and secretary to the Rotary Club of Minneapolis, Minnesota, reviews the club's work, some of the main items being:

Entertained district conference in March, 1918.

Raised a fund of \$16,200 for the Boy Scouts.

Completed plans for aiding Marine Corps recruiting, but was prevented from carrying them out by change of the government plans.

Sent eighteen members to Kansas City Convention.

Instituted a system of fines for non-attendance and system of notices to members absent without having filed excuse. This plan has increast the attendance and the number of excuses filed.

Maintained a self-supporting weekly publication.

A Knife Night Meeting

A new way of eating old dishes was tried out at the recent meeting of the Vincennes (Indiana) Rotary Club with their ladies. Everyone was compelled to eat his or her dinner with only a knife, and there was much rivalry to see who could do it in the most artistic manner.

British Hospitality Praised

The Rotarians of the U. S. A. who, as everybody overseas knows, have done their war work mighty well in the States, may be proud of the work that their Rotary brothers have done over here, especially in planning and providing hospitality for Americans on leave in Great Britain, says a London bulletin of the Y. M. C. A. Publicity Bureau.

The Rotarians have worked hand in hand with the International Hospitality League, of which the American Y. M. C. A. is a constituent part. They have helped materially to provide hospitality in a British home for every American on leave who would avail himself of the chance.

At Belfast, Ireland, the Rotarians are so active that there are always more homes listed than there are Yanks to accept them. Their activity has been shown with wonderful results at Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, London and practically all the larger English cities where American soldiers and sailors go in any considerable numbers.

Cleveland—1920

When Cleveland, Ohio, extended its invitation to International Rotary for its 1919 Convention,

New Orleans in Nineteen-Twenty

New Orleans Wants the International
Rotary Convention in 1920

"Bill" says—

In the February Rotarian, that every member going to Salt Lake should visit Yellowstone Park either going or coming.

He's right—BUT:

He should have added: "and be sure to stop at Billings on the way. Billings is a wonder city in an amazing country, with a 100% live Rotary Club 70 members strong; also the best of hotel accommodations."

The map and train schedules say:

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18x24 in., " " " " " 4.00

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Meet your fellow Rotarians at beautiful Saltair!



The Teddys of Yellowstone

Special Rotary Convention Yellowstone Park Tour

Leave Chicago June 11th. Return June 28th

Reservations reaching capacity in Yellowstone for week of June 21st. Hurry if you will make this tour. Includes Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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International Rotary Convention Salt Lake City JUNE 16-20



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Made on absolutely scientific principles. Why? Because its weight is distributed from the sole of the club over the entire body of the head, making an even balance and a better feel. Drives a longer and straighter ball with a lighter club and shorter shaft, which insures better control. Slicing and Pulling of the ball is greatly eliminated by the use of this club because it is weighted right.

It is made in drivers, brassies, spoons, wood cleeks, and putters.
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THE BURKE GOLF COMPANY,
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Write for it.

she also invited Rotarians to hold the 1920 Convention in Cleveland, in case the 1919 Convention was held elsewhere. Cleveland Rotarians are now reaffirming this invitation, and have stepped in to compete with New Orleans and Atlantic City.

Aid in Reconstruction

The U. S. Council of National Defense has asked the Rotary Clubs of the United States to support the Community Councils which are to carry on the work undertaken by the Council of Defense during the war. These Community Councils are to cooperate with every federal agency in carrying out the vast program of reconstruction work. Rotarians are requested to recognize their responsibility in organizing or carrying on such Community Councils.

Indians to Be at Salt Lake

The Rotary Club of Pocatello, Idaho, is making elaborate preparations for the June convention in Salt Lake City. Not only is it going to make itself known by a band, but also it will be accompanied to the convention by the remnants of a tribe of Indians that inhabited the western U. S. before the coming of the white men. And these first Americans will be all dressed up in war paint and feathers.

Impressive Naturalization Scene

An impressive ceremony in charge of the Americanization Committee of the Schenectady Rotary Club was viewed by the citizens of Schenectady on the occasion of the naturalization of a group of foreigners on the evening of March 4th.

The ceremony took place in the beautiful courtroom of the new county court building which was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags. At the beginning, the colors were brought in by a soldier in uniform, accompanied by two other soldiers as guard of honor. The members of the naturalization committee of the Rotary Club, under whose auspices the ceremony was held, were present and music was furnished by the school orchestra. A group of women of Schenectady Civic Committees and the new citizens together with a number of visitors were also present. The Rev. B. W. R. Taylor, chairman of the Rotary Americanization Committee, presided. The singing of patriotic songs was led by James H. Crapp, song leader of the Schenectady Rotary Club.

Dr. Taylor made an impressive address to the new citizens in which he emphasized the importance of the step they were taking and urged upon them the seriousness of the responsibilities and the privileges of being an American citizen.

The Schenectady Rotary Club has decided to make a permanent feature of taking charge of naturalization ceremonies, a field in which they believe a great deal of good can be done.

Study Drainage Reclamation

Members of the Rotary Club of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, have taken up the study of drainage reclamation work in their effort to fulfill the purpose of Rotary as a betterment organization for the community and for the state. Recently they listened to a very interesting and instructive address about the work which has been done in the reclamation of about half a million acres of swamp land in southeastern Missouri in what is known as the Little River Drainage District. The

talk was given by Robert G. Nunn, manager for the Floesch Construction Company, drainage contractors, who are doing the work.

The section under reclamation extends for a distance of about 95 miles from the foothills of the Ozark Mountains eastward to the state line between Missouri and Arkansas; it varies in width from six to eighteen miles. Four streams discharge their waters upon this area. The reclamation plans provide for the diversion of the head waters of these streams into the Mississippi River just below Cape Girardeau, the impounding of surplus water into three large reservoirs, and the construction of canals to take care of local drainage—624 miles of them. The storage reservoirs have a combined capacity of more than seven billion cubic feet and an area of twenty-three square miles.

The Little River Drainage District is a semi-political subdivision of the State; it is controlled by a board of supervisors composed of owners of real estate within the district; funds required for the work are raised by bonds issued against the land. Cape Girardeau is situated just on the edge of the district and has benefited greatly by the transformation of useless swamp and overflowed areas into rich and productive farms.

New Service Stripe Plan

A movement urging employers to reinstate men who went into the army, and to designate them by a "service stripe," has been started by the Rotary Club of Fort Worth, Texas. The adoption of a French orphan and contributions to the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross, are reported among the other activities of the Fort Worth Rotarians.

Son and Father Meeting

The Rotary Club of Council Bluffs, Iowa, reversed the process and had a son and father meeting instead of a father and son affair. The venerable father of President J. P. Davis was the guest of honor and principal speaker, telling about pioneer life when he trekked across the country from New Jersey to Illinois and later to Iowa, three quarters of a century ago. "Daddy" Davis, as he is affectionately known, is 89 years old, in vigorous health and has an excellent memory. He was introduced by his son who gave a brief description of an electrical city recently visited, by way of a preface to his father's talk on pioneer life.

Father and Daughter Day

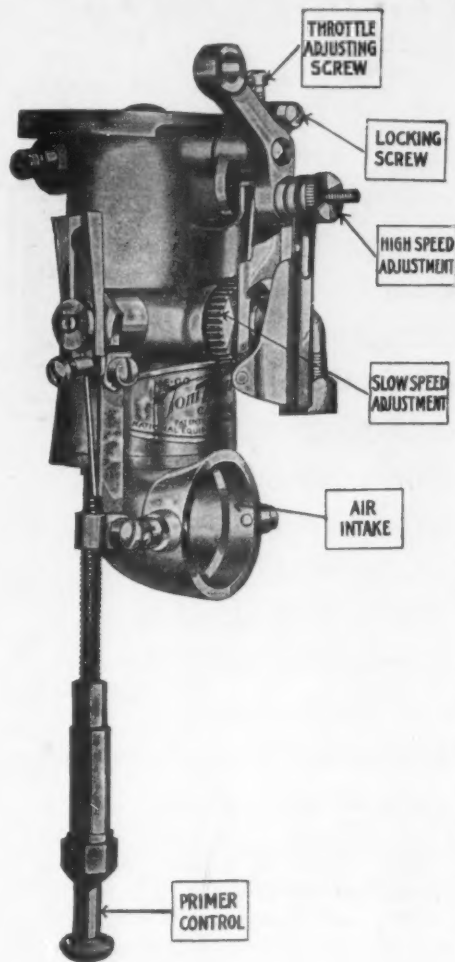
A new special day has been added to the list of the Rotary Club of Detroit, Michigan. This is "Father and Daughter Day," the first one of its kind being held in March, and its success has placed it among the annual affairs of the club. The youngest daughter present was seven months old. For the little tots there were toy balloons, dolls, paper hats, sets of dishes and games; for the others were boxes of candy. The "Rotoscope" said about the meeting: "A jazz band livened things up for the kiddies, and the kiddies livened things for the Daddies, with the result that many Dads had little lunch, but plenty of action."

Endorse League of Nations

The following resolution has been adopted by the Rotary Club of Houston and is herewith presented to all Rotary Clubs for their consideration. Be it resolved by the Rotary Club of the City of Houston, Texas, that we endorse the world

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A Midget in Size — A Giant in Power



Tom Thumb Carburetors are made to fit practically every automobile and truck manufactured, and will give equal service to each—

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Closing Remarks on the Victory Liberty Loan



"WE are asked to pay for things that were never used; we are asked to pay for shells that never were fired; for cannon that never reached the battlefield, but we are asked to pay for those things that helped in a major way to bring this war to an end in 1918 instead of 1919. And the bringing of this war to an end twelve months before we could logically look for it means that we are asked to pay for saving the lives of 100,000 or 200,000 American boys who would have died on foreign soil had the war continued another year."

—Extract from a speech by Hon. Lewis B. Franklin, Director War Loan Organization, United States Treasury Department.



Victory Liberty Loan

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leadership of President Woodrow Wilson, and are in full sympathy with him in his efforts to bring peace and hope to the distressed nations of the world.

That, we endorse the League of Nations as proposed on February 14, 1919, at Peace Congress in Paris, France. That we recognize in its adoption by the nations of the world the beginning of what will lead ultimately to the disarmament of nations, the peaceful settlement of international difficulties, the restoration of international law and the final triumph of universal peace and good will among nations.

That we call upon all our representatives in Congress to give to President Wilson their fullest co-operation and support that the world may know that the people of America, like the people of Europe, are behind him in his humanitarian efforts to bring about better conditions throughout the world.

Be it further resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the International Headquarters of Rotary with the request that a copy be sent to all the Rotary Clubs of America and an invitation extended them to join us in this Resolution.

"Fit to Win" Film

Reports keep coming to Headquarters office of Rotary's cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Public Health in its campaign against venereal diseases. The Rotary Club of Watertown, New York, recently secured the "Fit to Win" film from the Government and 2,000 people were turned away from the theater where it was shown. Any Rotary club may secure the film for exhibition purposes by writing to the Bureau of Public Health Service. The only cost is that of securing a machine and an operator.

Celebrities Write for Rotary

The Rotary Club of Jackson, Tennessee, is very proud of a special Rotary miniature edition of *The Jackson Sun*, gotten out recently by Jesse C. Long, general manager of that newspaper, in which were special contributions from a number of authors and artists of note. These were done especially for the Rotary edition. There were contributions from Dorothy Dix, Edmund Vance Cook, and others, and cartoons by Abe Martin, George McManus, and W. R. Allman. Rotarian Long certainly scored "a beat" with this exhibition of journalistic enterprise. It shows the standing Rotary has attained and how a club doesn't have to be one of the big ones in order to put things across.

An Invitation to Rotarians

Rotarians who go to Chicago during May to attend the many conventions in that city, are cordially invited to attend the luncheon meetings of the Chicago Rotary Club, every Tuesday at the Hotel Sherman, and the dinner meetings every second and fourth Thursday evenings. Some of these May conventions are: International Railway Fuel Association, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, American Association of Engineers, American Association of Wholesale Opticians, United Editorial Association, National Association of City Editors, National Association of Leather Glove Manufacturers, National Association of Overall Manufacturers, National Association of Shirt Manufacturers, and National Association of Garment Manufacturers.

Beatrice (Nebraska) Club Organized

Under the direction of Charles Strader of Lincoln, the Rotary Club of Beatrice was organized. Rotarians Pugsley and Strader of Lincoln attended the preliminary meeting of men in Beatrice interested in the organization of a Rotary

club and at that time twenty-five men were selected to become the charter members. E. L. Hevelone was appointed Chairman of the Organizing Committee. To the permanent organization meeting, forty-eight Rotarians from Lincoln went to Beatrice by automobile. The club was organized on March 13 with twenty-five charter members. President, E. L. Havelone; secretary, John A. Kees.

Beaver Falls (Pa.) Club Organized

Under the leadership of Robt. H. Wilson, Rotarian of Pittsburgh, the Rotary Club of Beaver Falls was organized. Early in January, John D. P. Kennedy, who was appointed Chairman of the Organizing Committee, arranged for a meeting with two of his friends, which was attended by Special Representative Wilson, and plans for permanent organization were completed. The permanent organization was completed 11th of March. Special Representative Wilson says the club is composed of elegant material for Rotary and will be heard from later. The following were elected officers: President, John D. P. Kennedy; secretary, Meyer Berkman.

Boone (Iowa) Club Organized

District Governor Fred Northey appointed J. M. Plaister of Fort Dodge, to act as his special representative in the organization of a Rotary Club at Boone. H. A. Houghton was Chairman of the Organizing Committee. On the 24th of February, the club was permanently organized with twenty-three charter members. The following were elected officers: President, H. A. Houghton; secretary-treasurer, R. T. Duckworth; assistant secretary, J. G. Gallup.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Club Organized

For nearly two years, Bridgeport has been the largest city in the United States that did not have a Rotary Club. Thru the efforts of District Governor Bamburgh, Rotarian Louis Pawlett of Waterbury, Edmund S. Wolfe and H. Bert Simons, (formerly a member of the Rotary Club of Boston), the Bridgeport Rotary Club has become a reality and has started off with splendid prospects. It has a charter membership list of twenty-eight members. The following have been elected officers: President, Sumner Simpson; secretary and editor, H. Bert Simons.

Fond du Lac (Wis.) Club Organized

The Fond du Lac Rotary Club was organized under the personal supervision of District Governor Burton E. Nelson. Wm. I. Cole, banker, was Chairman of the Organizing Committee. The permanent organization meeting was held on 19 March and was attended by Rotarians from Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine, and Appleton. The club is composed of twenty-five charter members. President, S. E. Garvin; secretary, M. E. West.

Harriman (Tenn.) Club Organized

The Rotary Club of Harriman was organized under the supervision of Iverson L. Graves of Knoxville, as the District Governor's special representative, and W. B. Yeagen, druggist, as Chairman of the Organizing Committee. On 28 February, a preliminary organization meeting was called by Mr. Yeagen, and Rotarian Graves was in attendance. The permanent organization meeting was held on March 5th, eighteen charter



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CLEVELAND

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ST. LOUIS

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The Largest Hotel in the World
2200 Rooms 2200 Baths
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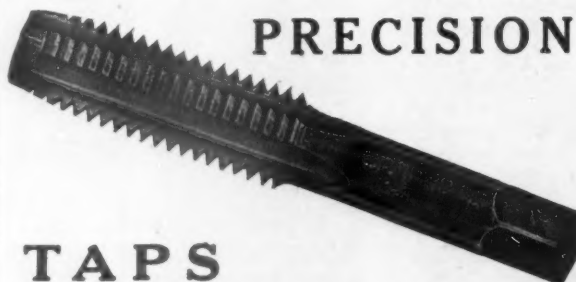
International Rotary Convention

Salt Lake City JUNE 16-20

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members having been selected. The following were elected officers: President, R. L. Yeargen; secretary, Stiles Kennedy.

Lockport (N. Y.) Club Organized

Apparently the first interest in Rotary in Lockport was created at a dinner held in Lockport, the last of February, at which time the objects and principles of Rotary were explained by Rotarians from Buffalo and Niagara Falls. There were about twenty-one men from Lockport present at this dinner. They were in favor of organizing a Rotary Club in Lockport and called upon C. A. Upson, temporary chairman, to start action. After a thoro investigation, final steps were taken towards the organization. Rotarian A. J. Abels of Buffalo was appointed special representative. The permanent organization meeting was held the 11 March when the following officers were elected: President, C. A. Upson; secretary, Geo. C. Lewis.

Ocala (Fla.) Club Organized

Interest in the organization of a Rotary club at Ocala was first manifested by Dr. J. E. Chace, dentist, who petitioned District Governor Gay for authority to proceed. The District Governor appointed Col. Walter P. Corbett of Jacksonville, as his special representative. Dr. Chace was appointed Chairman of the Organizing Committee. Special representative Corbett was ably assisted in the final organization work by Rev. Wm. H. Wrighton, who had previously been a member of a Rotary club, and by Rotarian M. W. Lloyd of Richmond, Virginia, who was in Ocala at that time. Special representative Corbett writes that "unless all signs fail, Ocala should make a splendid club." At the institution meeting on 24 March, the eighteen charter members were present and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. James Edward Chace; secretary, Albert Gerig.

Portsmouth (Va.) Club Organized

Rotarian W. E. Hermance, secretary of the Rotary Club of Norfolk, Va., acted as District Governor Rondthaler's special representative in the organization of a Rotary club at Portsmouth. F. T. Briggs of Portsmouth acted as Chairman of the Organizing Committee. The club has thirty-three charter members, was permanently organized on 24 October, and the following are the officers: President, E. W. Maupin, Jr.; secretary, B. B. Ferguson.

Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Club Organized

Rotarian Arthur C. Connelly of Kingston, New York, acted as District Governor Dugan's special representative in the organization of the Rotary Club of Poughkeepsie. The temporary organization meeting was held on the 13 February, and was attended by twenty men from Poughkeepsie and ten Rotarians from Kingston. District Governor Dugan says that Rotarian Connelly's work in organizing the Poughkeepsie Club is very commendable. He is proud of the results that have been achieved. The club has twenty-five charter members. The following have been elected officers: President, Paul I. Reynolds; secretary, E. Norman Bull.

San Bernardino (Calif.) Club Organized

The Rotary Club of San Bernardino was full grown before the District Governor was con-

sulted. Since the District Governor learned that the club had been formed, he has carefully revised its membership and has carried out plans to give the club instruction in Rotary. He has had two long conferences with the officers. The president and one of the directors of the Los Angeles Club have address them on the principles of Rotary, and the entire Long Beach Club has visited them and talked Rotary to them. Harry S. Webster, who was Chairman of the Organizing Committee, wrote that the visit to San Bernardino of the Long Beach Rotary Club changed the whole situation. He says: "You never saw a bunch of men keener for Rotary and Rotarian principles than we have right here today. It was just the thing that San Bernardino needed and we never realized it before. We are getting together on things that six months ago would have been impossible." The club was permanently organized 3 December, 1918, with forty-three charter members and has elected the following officers: President, Harry S. Webster; secretary-treasurer, James Cunnison.

Ventura (Calif.) Club Organized

The first meeting to consider the organization of a Rotary Club in Ventura was held 5 June, 1918, and was attended by Rotarians Briscoe, Terry and Bell of Santa Barbara. Twenty men signed the membership list on 12 June, and luncheons were held on 19 June and 26. On 3 July, the first election was held and J. Hyde Chaffee was elected president, and Louis P. Hathaway, secretary. Rotarian Briscoe in writing to Governor Miller about the organization, says: "They understand the principles of Rotary thoroly and believe you will be proud of the fact that the Ventura Club came into existence during your governorship."

Streator (Ill.) Club Organized

The Rotary Club of Streator, Illinois, was organized with the assistance of Rev. Sanford P. Archer, who was formerly a member of the Rotary Club of Peoria. Rev. Archer prepared a list of prominent men in Streator to form the nucleus of a Rotary club. To these men a series of three educational letters with literature on Rotary were sent and several of the men expressed themselves as being interested in seeing a Rotary club established in Streator. February 24th, District Governor J. Stanley Brown attended a meeting in Streator, and the permanent organization was completed. There were twenty men present. The following officers were elected: President, J. Milton Millard; secretary, Chas. P. Gaut.

Trinidad (Col.) Club Organized

The Rotary Club of Trinidad was organized largely thru the personal efforts of District Governor Wm. R. McFarland. He visited Trinidad on 28 February, and organized a Rotary Club with fifteen of the leading business and professional men of the city as charter members. The following men were selected officers: President, A. L. Branson; secretary, F. J. Helwig.

New Clubs Affiliated

The following clubs have been affiliated since the last issue of THE ROTARIAN was published:—

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Rutherford, N. J.	451
Parkersburg, W. Va.	452
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Send your name and address and two dollars to Frank R. Jennings, I. A. of R. C., office 910 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. He will forward them.

By placing your advertisement in "The Rotary Wheel," you will appeal directly to 2500 of the leading British and Irish manufacturers, jobbers, retailers. You could not choose a better medium. Rates moderate. Obtainable from Frank R. Jennings (address as above) or direct from Thos. Stephenson, Sec'y British Association of Rotary Clubs, 6 So. Charlotte St., Edinburgh, Scotland.

V BUY BONDS—Go out with eagerness and buy yours—your neighbor will follow the lead if you put spirit and patriotism in your support. You are a citizen of the United States. Its obligations are your obligations.

—John Poole



Janssen Wants to See You!

"The Famous Hofbrau"

Broadway and Thirtieth Street
NEW YORK

Quaintest Place in America

A Wonderful Restaurant

August Janssen, Rotarian

Branch at New Haven, Conn.

Streator, Ill.	454
Boulder, Colo.	455
Hobart, Okla.	456
Trinidad, Colo.	457
Windsor, Ont.	458

Let's Finish the Job

Victory is won. Now let us gladly pay the price. The Army and Navy of the United States is composed of the finest young men in the world. Their courage, their endurance, their spirit, was a revelation to the world. Our boys have given us immortal victories in Flanders and France. They paid their part of the war bill on the battle fields of Europe. Now let us settle ours.

The expenses incident to the war did not and could not cease with the signing of the Armistice. Great sums of money had to be spent—large contracts were made—demobilization costs money. All these bills can't be paid by means of taxation alone—the burden would be too heavy.

Therefore, another Loan is floated—the government must borrow from the people, and it is the patriotic duty of every person who has an earning power or income to support this Victory Liberty Loan.

Come on, everybody! Let's pay our just debts of the war! Let's keep faith with those who suffered and died in our cause. It's your country—its my country—so altogether, let's finish the job of winning the war!—John Poole.

Tell Them About the \$60

Do you know any one who was in the U. S. Army, Navy or Marines between April 6, 1917, and February 24, 1919, and has he received his \$60?

If he was discharged between these dates and has not gotten his bonus since the latter date, an investment in stationery and a three-cent stamp with the following information will result in his being the recipient of \$60.00: Application for Bonus of \$60.00 under Act of Congress approved February 24, 1919, must contain:

(a) The discharge certificate or order, discharge certificate and order if both were issued, the paper bearing indorsement of final payment being required;

(b) A statement of all military services since April 6, 1917, showing place and date reporting at first military station; and,

(c) Address to which check is to be sent.

No further correspondence is necessary, except to advise of change in address of applicant. Mail discharges to:

Zone Finance Officer,
Additional Pay Section,
Washington, D. C.

Report on Smileage Campaign

One of the most unique features in the prosecution of the war by the United States, was the effort to furnish good, clean amusement for the soldiers under the auspices of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, of which Raymond B. Fosdick was chairman. The Military Entertainment Committee sought to provide the camps with theaters at the training camps but it soon became apparent that the soldiers could not stretch their pay to cover the price of admission to these theatrical attractions.

Out of this condition grew the Smileage Book idea when Marc Klaw conceived it and issued a few books. Rotarian Harry P. Harrison saw

the possibilities of the books and outlined a plan to sell them to the home folks to be sent to the men in camp. This would not only help out the soldiers but would furnish the funds necessary to maintain the theaters in the camps.

In December, 1917, tentative plans to carry out Mr. Harrison's idea were formed in Washington at a conference of leading Rotarians and managers of the Chautauqua-Lyceum Bureaus. Mr. Harrison at this time had been appointed chairman of the Military Entertainment Council, and Harold Braddock, Director of the Council.

In January, 1918, the active campaign was launched, with Rotary Clubs as active and leading participants. Everything seemed to work against its success at first but the mark of a million dollars' worth of Smileage to be sold by January 1, 1919, was reached by July, 1918.

In forty-two of the training camps, Smileage was used for admission to amusements by an average of 95,000 soldiers per night. The success of the venture in the home camps led to the laying of plans to make Smileage good overseas, but the armistice was signed before the scheme had been completely worked out.

Up to January 31, 1919, \$1,008,000 in actual cash had been received. The total Smileage redeemed to January 18 was \$567,680.30. The disposition of the balance of the money realized by sales of Smileage has not been determined.

Help the Salvation Army

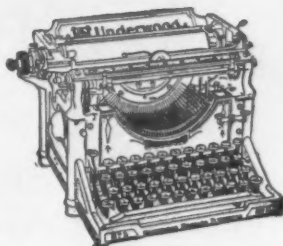
Ask any doughboy who was in France, what he thinks of the Salvation Army and in nine cases out of ten, the reply will be "Me for them." The work of the Salvation Army among the American troops abroad was on such a scale, that the old tambourine method of soliciting funds had to be replaced by the new drive method. Now, the Salvation Army is asking the American people to contribute \$12,000,000 during the week of May 19 to help it in carrying on and enlarging its service among the poor, the weak, and the unfortunate at home. The home work of the Salvation Army has been so greatly extended that its members and officials will not have time to solicit funds in the old way. "A man may be down, but he's never out," is the motto which inspires the work of this organization.

A Career in the Navy

The U. S. Navy Recruiting Service is calling attention to the advantages of a naval career in answer to the question of whether or not there are sufficient inducements in it as a life work. The case is cited of a man who enlisted at the age of eighteen as a landsman, was transferred to Norfolk Training Station, then to a training ship. Then he was stationed on an old type monitor in the West Indies; from there he went to serve on Admiral Evans' flagship, which completed his first enlistment. Upon re-enlistment he was stationed on the U. S. S. Vermont and made the trip around the world with the fleet. Since that time he has served on various ships and visited all parts of the world.

Within five years from the time of his enlistment he had risen to the rank of Chief Gunner's Mate, which rank he now holds. He has just re-enlisted for the fourth time. At the end of his twenty years' service he will be entitled to retire on pay of approximately \$80 per month. Had he so desired he could have retired at the end of his fifteen years' active service with pay of \$60 per month; if he should serve thirty years in

Why Buy a Typewriter Because Someone Says It Is



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UNDERWOOD

Buy the Machine which is the
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have it engraved

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At Home and Church Cards
Business Cards and
Announcements
Monograms—Crests
Rotary Emblem Cards
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BOOKLET FREE

Send 3c stamp for interesting 20-page booklet—"Better Typewriter Results," or send 54c. stamps or coin (checks not accepted for less than \$1.50), stating the name and model number of your typewriter, and color of ribbon used, and we will send you prepaid a ribbon and the booklet. Write today—address

Department 151

THE RIBBON WORKS, Galveston, Texas

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Neither Toy or Experiment

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WAR DEPT.

Standard machine weighing 11¾ lbs., unbreakable one-piece aluminum frame, universal keyboard, 90 characters.

Possesses every essential feature of larger, heavier, more costly typewriters. Three-unit machine; base, carriage and action. Many troublesome parts eliminated.

The machine for both office and home. Does the work of any typewriter, regardless of cost.

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Hair Does Not Work Out

Absolute holds the coat front in shape longer than any other interlining, requires less pressing. Insist on Absolute Hair Cloth being used in your coat fronts.

Geo. S. Cox & Bro. Inc.

**Cambria & Ormes Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Rotarian Geo. S. Cox, President



Fresh Hand-Picked Peanuts from North Carolina

DID you ever eat really fresh, hand-picked Jumbo Peanuts from Perquimans County, North Carolina? Then you've got a delicious treat in store. Located right in the heart of America's finest peanut district, I select and ship only the choicest of nuts. They come to you fresh from the vines—just teeming with their natural flavor and wholesomeness. Lots of fun roasting these fresh, crisp, shelled peanuts in your own home. Make peanut candy, cookies, sandwiches, fudge and other peanut dainties. I'll send you enticing recipes.

If you even think you can enjoy the ordinary "peanut stand" variety after trying mine, simply send back what you have left and I'll refund your money without argument.

5 lb. Bag Extra Large Size No. 1 Shelled Peanuts—\$2.00. West of Mississippi River—\$2.25.

Send your order now and in a few days you'll be enjoying a peanut treat you'll never forget.

The Eastern Peanut Co.

**H. C. SULLIVAN, Pres.
Hertford, N. C.**

Bank References:—Farmer's Bank & Trust Co., Hertford, N. C.



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Sample!

This is Your Protection Against Labeling Troubles

The name stamped in the cover identifies the original Myers Patent Tin Boxes—"The Label Sticks—It's Part of the Box." The picture shows the inside of the cover—the tin top under the card. You paste your label on the cardboard in the tin top and it never will come off. Or, write on the cardboard and save labels. Best quality ointment boxes; well made; carefully finished; not expensive. 1/4 oz. to 16 oz. Gilt Lacquered or Plain. Ask for them. Made by

MYERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Rotarian John H. Booth, President,
of CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

"C & C"
(Cantrell & Cochrane's)

Ginger Ale

*The
Champagne
of Ireland*

Over fifteen centuries ago St. Patrick's Well in Dublin was famous throughout Ireland.

Today the waters of this historic well are drunk the world over in "C & C" Ginger Ale.

"C & C" has the life, the sparkle, the delicious crispness of champagne, without the fire.

See that you have "C & C" at the Club weekly luncheon and the monthly dinner and order in a dozen of "C & C" for your home.

Made by **CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Ltd.**

(Established 1852)

DUBLIN & BELFAST

Agents for U.S.A., Messrs. Edward & John Burke, Ltd., 616-620 West 46th St. NEW YORK who will give full information to Rotarians as to nearest point from which to obtain supplies



active service he will be entitled to retired pay of \$115 per month.

At the time of each re-enlistment, a sailor is entitled to four months' time before entering service again, or if he re-enlists within four months he gets full pay for this four months. If he re-enlists immediately, he gets the four months' pay, and thirty days' leave.

Any man who has started a trade can complete it in the Navy, and any man who has not started a trade is given the chance to learn one, and now that the Navy is preparing for expansion there is greater opportunity than ever before for rapid advancement.

Better Express Service Campaign

A nation-wide campaign to put an end to the waste attributed to inadequate packing, wrapping, and marking of express shipments has been inaugurated by the American Railway Express Company, which is handling the express business on practically all the railroads of the U. S. A. It is expected that by remedying this evil, it will be possible to bring about a marked improvement of the express service.

No new packing or marking rules have been adopted for the campaign, but express drivers and receiving clerks in the larger cities, as well as express agents in the smaller points, have been instructed, hereafter, to request that the rules already in force be some carefully observed.

The Better Packing, Better Marketing drive is designed to be of as much interest and value to the shipper as to the carrier, for it is a matter of dollars and cents to both.

"Start Express Shipments Right," is the keynote of the campaign. The executives of the many trades and industries utilizing the express service have been asked to aid in the movement, by taking a personal interest in their own shipping departments, and installing better methods wherever it is found necessary. The use of a poor quality of paper or twine, an insufficient quantity of wrapping material, and incorrect and careless addressing, have been found to be responsible for many shipments going astray. Other causes are the employment of old or second-hand cartons or other containers which cannot stand the wear of transit. Old marks also cause confusion and mistakes in delivery.

Not all of the fault is laid at the door of the shipper. One phase of the campaign is concerned with the effort to prevent rough handling, misrouting or other deviations from correct express methods after the consignments leave the hands of shippers and are turned over to the express company. At the same time, there will be closer supervision of the work of express employees in all express offices and terminals.

A series of weekly meetings of the expressmen in every city will give the supervising officers an opportunity to impress upon their local forces the purposes of the drive. Local campaign committees will be appointed to keep before their co-workers the ideals of service and to secure the co-operation and interest of shippers by explaining to them how they can, in their own particular lines, aid in the improvement of the express service.

A determined effort will be made to eradicate what is known as the "No Mark" evil. From July 1 to November 30, of last year, 127,859 shipments, an average of about 25,500 a month, were turned over to the "No Mark" Bureaus maintained by the company, because all means of identification had been lost.

**International Rotary
Convention**

Salt Lake City JUNE 16-20

FOREIGN LANGUAGE CATALOGS

Translated and Printed by

PERRY & ELLIOTT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

LYNN, MASS.



Open Forum

(Continued from page 228)

by declining to read your pages, but THE ROTARIAN is not your property, and you have no sanction of or justice in thus marring its pages.

Doubtless your violation of the principles of Rotary has been unwittingly committed, as you may think nobody cares what happens to our noble native tongue, and you may think that you have license to slash words to suit your own ideas of orthography. You are mistaken.

On page 153 you announce: "The Rotarian is publisht," etc. Then you say, "The Rotarian was entered," etc. Why spell "entered" that way? Why not print it entrd or ntrd? You would have as much right to do that as the other. Then there is that beautiful word "service." It might be contracted to servs.

These fraternal suggestions are forwarded for your consideration, in the hope that you may accept them in the kindly mood in which they are offered. Please reform, and do not deform our good American words.—A Rotarian.

The Answer

DEAR ROTARIAN: Your communication has not been replied to heretofore because I wanted to discuss the matter at some length with you, but I have been compelled thru force of circumstances to delay my reply a considerably long time.

Just let this be an acknowledgment of your letter and a gentle protest that THE ROTARIAN is not as "bad" in this matter as is *The Literary Digest*, and *The Literary Digest* is conceded to be one of the foremost publications printed in the United States.

In the opening paragraph of your letter you used the word "Rotarianism" which it has been agreed by, it seems to me, almost everybody in Rotary, should be replaced at all times by the word Rotary. With this general sentiment you do not agree.

Evidently you are very conservative by disposition, or temperament, or attitude, or something else; I might say that probably you are "radically" conservative. Therefore, you cannot be expected to be pleased with efforts to make progress. Naturally you will look upon any effort toward the saving of time or of labor as an unwarranted interference with the establisht and time honored customs.

That is not to your discredit nor is it to the discredit of others that they are inclined to be progressive. It is merely that difference of viewpoint that makes life worth while in a democracy.

Just as I have said, this is merely an acknowledgment of your letter and a little later I will endeavor to make a full reply to it.

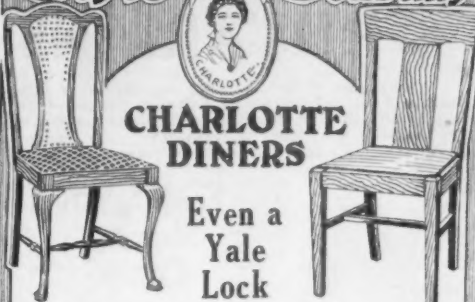
Do not misunderstand us, Kellar and I are very glad to have heard from you on this subject and see such a manifestation of your interest in Rotary and in your magazine.—Chesley R. Perry.

The Rejoinder

DEAR MR. PERRY: Please take my thanks for your indulgent letter. Candidly, I did not deem my screed worthy of so much attention.

As to *The Literary Digest*, permit me to protest the suggestion that it is conceded to be one of the foremost publications in the United States, in reference to its sins against the great American language. Its arrangement of news may be good. Your judgment will be accepted

Style And Stability



CHARLOTTE DINERS

Even a Yale Lock

Is not as secure as the joint lock on a Charlotte Dining Chair. You can open a Yale lock if you have the key, but you can't open the joints of a

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unless you smash them open. And to do that you'll have to use an ax or a sledge hammer—there is no other way. We use no veneers in making Charlotte Diners. They're either solid walnut, solid mahogany or solid quartered oak. And the seats are slip seats of genuine leather, fine tapestry or hair cloth. You really need our illustrated catalog to get an idea of the many styles we make.

Bill Graham, Rotarian.

CHARLOTTE CHAIR CO.
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KARPEN FURNITURE



The ultimate in furniture value. Good design—dependable upholstery. Assured by this mark of quality.

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TRUSTEE'S MORTGAGES

SECURED by first lien on Real Estate yielding 6% with absolute safety. Interest paid semi-annually at the office or bank of note holder anywhere in United States.

WRITE for particulars, stating approximately the amount of funds available for investment.

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For more detailed information and designs write to Rotarian HENRY KECK, STAINED GLASS, 216 W. Genesee St., Syracuse St., N. Y. MEMORIALS in GLASS and MOSAIC. We ship anywhere in the United States and Canada.



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CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS

MADE IN BOND

of the

Finest Imported Cuban Tobacco

Sold by all best dealers.

CUESTA, REY & CO.
TAMPA, FLORIDA.

AT A ROTARY LUNCHEON, a few days ago I NOTICED a man SCRATCHING HIS HEAD and he wore a DARK BLUE SUIT and the shoulders THEREOF looked as if he had been in A SNOW STORM. So I sold him a BOTTLE OF HAR-ZON-TITE.—Just like that—AND TODAY his head doesn't itch AND HIS DANDRUFF is gone and it WON'T COME BACK, because HAR-ZON-TITE IS DARNED ROUGH on dandruff AND ABSOLUTELY cures it. And it LIKEWISE STOPS falling hair and also MAKES YOUR HAIR healthy and easy to LOOK AT. HAR-ZON-TITE is good for YOU AND YOUR WIFE and daughter and SON AND YOUR man-servant and your MAID-SERVANT. HAR-ZON-TITE costs TWO DOLLARS a bottle which isn't much. FOR IT LASTS a long while and it DOES THE TRICK. YOUR money back if YOU ARE NOT perfectly satisfied. This IS ALL TRUE and Mr. Dun and Mr. BRADSTREET SAY WE are reliable. SO SEND today for a bottle if your LOCAL DRUGGIST cannot supply you. Sure. SAVE YOUR THATCH. How can you RESIST, when we run the risk and ADMIT OUR HONESTY? The buck is yours. SELAH!

Do you want a booklet full of HAIR SENSE?

The Carleton Company

178 Summer Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Dr. F. B. Carleton, Rotarian

**"TO KEEP THEM BOTH EXACTLY RIGHT,
TREAT HAIR AND SCALP WITH HAR-ZON-TITE"**

*The tool of
Reconstruction*

**Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen**

Held in the hands
of men who think
and plan, it is helping
greatly to solve the
reconstruction
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Ready to write instantly
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L. E. Waterman Co.
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\$2.50
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At
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Three
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Regular
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Pretty Soft for ROTARIANS

That's what Rotarians tell Fred when they talk about Fred Scarff's Shaving Cream, because—this delightful shaving necessity renders the beard soft and easily shaveable—it takes the "pull" out of shaving, provided you have a reasonably sharp razor.



Fred Scarff's Shaving Cream

is made for the salt of the earth. Rotarians are among these. Your heretofore favorite shaving cream, stick or powder is going to lose out; you'll appreciate this more comfortable way of shaving. It costs more to make than ordinary cream, yet you get a large-size tube for 25 cents at drug stores.

If your druggist does not happen to have it, send remittance to us direct and it will be mailed to you postpaid.

**The Fred W. Scarff Co.
350 N. Clark St.
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Meet me in Salt Lake City in June.

In the Heart of Chicago
Hotel Sherman
Downtown Rotary Club Hotel
Write R after your name when you register (R)
Luncheon of the Chicago Rotary Club every
Tuesday and Rotary Round Table luncheon
every day at this Hotel. Visiting Rotarians
always welcome.

We Invite You

to visit us when you come to the Con-
vention or to the coast

SUN-KISSED

Ocean-Washed, Mountain-Girded,
Island-Guarded

Santa Barbara

Enjoys the Most Equable and
Delightful Climate on Earth!

Santa Barbara Rotary Club
Luncheons Fridays at the Belvedere Hotel

as to that, but I shall not buy it or read it so long as it continues to mangle our words.

The only point offered by me is that those who are so anxious for progressive methods ought to be consistent. If you spell through, thru, why spell avenue as you do at the top of your letter-head? Why not avenu? And the word toward, why not toard? Why not write discuss with one s? Why not vu instead of view? That would be a saving of time. If you and your proof-readers will accept the Josh Billings standard, I have nothing more to say. Josh was consistent, at least. Petroleum V. Nasby was another exemplar of the reformed class of spellers, and he was all right so long as he stuck to his system. Nasby wrote sirkumstances, but you retain circumstances. Why? The Greeks had no letter c. They didn't need it, and we can get along without it if we are going to wreck our beautiful and sacred language.

We have the power to hash the words to suit our tastes, but have we a right to do so? We may make our pages look like Choctaw or Chinook, but if we do we shall at that moment wound the spirit of our best literature, and the soul of our poetry and philosophy will be killed.

Pardon these earnest words. I feel deeply on this subject, and must speak frankly, but there is nothing personal. I have a sense of physical torture when I see a beautiful word hacked and mutilated beyond the recognition of its kindred, and for no reason beyond the saving of a fragment of a second.

According to my view, every legitimate word is entitled to its birthright, and no proofreader possesses a moral right to disinherit it by a stroke of his pencil. I am a master printer by profession, served seven years of apprenticeship, and imbibed from my instructor a reverence for the language of my ancestors. He was an Englishman, bred in the profession in London, and worked with Horace Greeley in New York. All my life I have written for the press, and have studied and pondered the classics of our own and other languages, seeking the best at all times.

It may be that I am super-sensitive; probably I am, but let me assure you in the most earnest manner that I am sincere. What I write here is not offered in a captious spirit; it is not for the purpose of criticising you or your proofreader, but is an expression of sorrow that so fine a magazine as THE ROTARIAN should have been permitted to fall into the ranks of the enemies of our language.

Surely this must have been brought about by some unfortunate accident, for it is unthinkable that an educated person would deliberately set about to wrong his mother tongue in that manner. I would not call it vandalism, for that would imply a moral obliquity which I would not impute, but to my mind the arbitrary twisting of words is destructive of the symmetry and structure of our beloved language.

But now, kindly forgive this too long letter. It will not disturb you, I know, nor do I imagine that it will cause a change in your method of spelling. The Literary Digest I shall continue to scorn and neglect, because I am able to get along without it, but THE ROTARIAN I shall always esteem and cherish, because it is my magazine, and I like its sentiments and its splendid way of dealing with big questions and with the great problems of the day and the age of progressive thought and action.—A Rotarian.

The Reply

DEAR ROTARIAN: Your letter is here and it is

EXPORTERS ATTENTION

Lindsay Warde & Co., Ltd.
Established 1905

Wholesale Grocers and
Food Importers
138 Southwark Street
London, S. E. 1, England
and
Manchester, Bradford, Newcastle-
on-Tyne, Glasgow.

Rotarian Francis J. Hemelryk,
Chairman of the Company, hav-
ing just been demobilized, after
service in Salonika and France,
desires good agencies for Great
Britain and Ireland for all de-
scriptions of Canned Meats, Fish,
Fruits, Vegetables and Packet
Cereals.

Samples and quotations promptly
dealt with.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition
and Western Union.

indeed a big temptation that you put before me
to continue our friendly discussion of the Eng-
lish or the American language.

No language, and particularly not the English
language, is fixt and unchangeable. It may not
be moving along as rapidly as a swift flowing
current, but even glaciers move and in the course
of time, make great progress and even reach the
ocean.

Can you read and enjoy Chaucer's works in
the original? Can you even read and enjoy the
writings of George Washington and Alexander
Hamilton as they were first written and printed?
How many people do you suppose could easily
read today the original King James version of
the Bible?

And yet all these things were done in pure
and beautiful English.

Can you recall how, when a boy, you read the
Bible and supposed you were reading the exact
words uttered by Jesus of Nazareth? Can you
recall a time, which must have come, when you
came to realize that Jesus of Nazareth never said
a single word that is recorded in the Bible that
you have read; that He spoke in altogether a
different language, and that what we read is a
translation of what He said, or more correctly
speaking, a translation of a translation of what
He said?

The point is that there is nothing particularly
sacred or beautiful about the language or the
spelling of the language. The English language
as the average American speaks it is not beautiful
at all to the cultured Englishman. And thruout
the British Isles, as well as thruout the United
States, we can find dialects and provincialisms
and manners of speaking that even make it diffi-
cult for us to understand "our own" language.

Your ancestors of a dozen generations ago
would have been horrified at the English of today
which you think is so beautiful, just as you are
horrified at the English of tomorrow which will,
in turn, be just as beautiful to those who use it
as present day English is to us.

You would be horrified to see "egg" written
"eg" but your grandfather probably wrote it
"egge." And for "gas" wrote "gass" or "gasse."

Now, one thing more. Just because we want
to make a little step in the way of progress by
clarifying the spelling of just a few words you
are not warranted in proposing that we shall
cast all restraint aside and indulge in a wild
orgy of changing the spelling of words just be-
cause some humorists have written in some such
style as that.

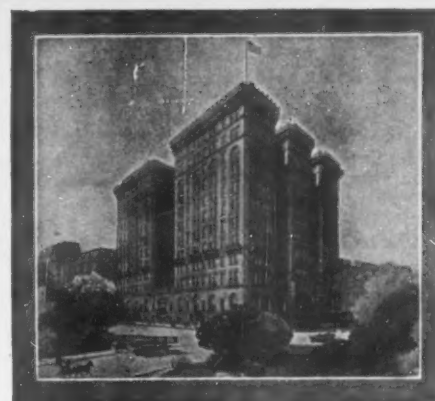
Only the most extreme reformers of the
language have so far proposed changing "view"
to "vu," but thousands of people have adopted
"thru" in place of "through." There are just
as many people who spell it "whisky" as there
are who spell it "whiskey" and it tastes just as
good either way—or just as bad, according to
the taste of the man.

We spell it "wagon" in this country, but they
still spell it "waggon" in England. Which is to
your mind the more transcendently beautiful
word?

Has not only the beauty but the nourishment
of an "omelette" been spoiled for you by spell-
ing it "omelet?"

And did your revered English master impress
upon you that neither "labor" nor "honor" could
be beautiful unless spelled "labour" or "honour?"

And now turning aside for the moment from
esthetic things, let us realize the practical neces-



Hotel Majestic

Central Park West at 72nd Street
NEW YORK CITY

A hotel of distinction
For guests of discrimination
With tariff in moderation

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For Attention Fred Northey (R)

sity of improving our language so that it may more readily be understood and learned and used by all the rest of the world. I dare say that there is no other language in the world that is spelled so abominably as the English language.—Chesley R. Perry.

Soldier Education Plan

HOW are we to utilize the good elements that entered into the training of our soldiers and sailors and make them function in the civilian life?

In many cases the environment of the Army and Navy has been superior to the home life. Physically, mentally and morally the men have been trained to become efficient fighters; now they must be trained to become efficient citizens. This is a psychological as well as a practical task. To turn the men back to civilian life without translating their patriotism into a consuming passion to live for their country is to lose an epochal opportunity.

Our boys have been living in a vast university. Their minds as well as their bodies are trained and disciplined. While they have been living under the stimulus of ideals, the moral regime of the Army and Navy has been accepted as a practical basis of life. Now what are we going to do with this tremendous potential force of creative citizenship?

Congress, and those who have lands, are concerned with providing farms for those who desire to farm, vocational training for the maimed, and hospitals for the sick and incapacitated. This is wise and right. But equal consideration should be given to ALL, whether they come under these heads or not. This consideration should take the form of an education.

We cannot send back the boy who has learned to write and read in Army schools to the previous condition of illiteracy. The boy from the slums must be returned to the slums only as a rehabilitating force. The foreign born or speaking boy, just learning to speak and read the English language, to adopt our ideals and to adjust himself to our customs, must not be condemned to squalor and sedition. If we do, unaccompanied by hope and vision, they, because of mental and physical advantages of the military regimen, become destructive agents, capitalizing their experience to exploit and betray their kind.

The Plan

The best solution is to provide an education for every man who desires it, whether for the farm, business or professional life. This should also apply to the boys under age in government controlled schools. My idea is this:

The Government is to underwrite the education of every man who can be inspired to take it. *Create a fund for this purpose if necessary.* But this can be done without creating any new fund by using one already at hand and one that belongs to the boys. Any soldier or sailor or Students' Army Training Corps boy to be given an education, and his insurance used as a basis to guarantee the expense.

The government to make the necessary allowances to defray the cost of his education, and to pay the premiums on his insurance during this time. A small rate of interest to be charged for the loan to take care of the expenses of operation. The total of the loan to stand as a first mortgage against the policy. Determining the limits of advancements, etc., and time of repayment, like other details, would have to be worked

V BUY BONDS like you never did before—BUY BONDS with a spirit of thankfulness that your boy is safe from the Hun. BUY them with a feeling of gratitude to those boys who are coming home; with a heart full of respect and esteem for those who have made the supreme sacrifice.—John Poole.

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ENAMELED ROTARY PURPLE BLUE.

Made by THE MILLER JEWELRY COMPANY, Greenwood Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
CLIFF. MILLER, Pres., Rotarian.

Obtain from your Rotary Jeweler or write us direct

out on a scientific basis. In this manner the boys could be educated at no ultimate cost to the government.

It is a debt we owe to our boys and being limited to them would earn universal approval and avoid the charge of paternalism. It is in line with the appropriations and war bonuses, for which there are ample precedents.

This will also be one of the means of combating our alarming national weakness—the general lack of education—and it can be accomplished without loss of self-respect to the beneficiaries.

Economic Advantages

An additional reason for the working out of a comprehensive scheme of education at the present time, available for the boys immediately, is that it would utilize our schools and colleges and universities, which have faculties and equipment and few students.

From an economic side the plan is essential as it prevents the dumping of the men upon the labor market, which would create confusion and suffering. To return them now to the first job that is offered, is to increase the industrial and labor complications.

As many as could be induced should have a period in which to work out the plan of their life's work, under conditions conducive to the development of ambition and capacity. A large number of our forces are by reason of war experiences, youth and indecision, unable to decide definitely what they wish to do. They are dreaming and seeing visions now.

We have no right to take eighteen months out of a man's life (and the most precious ones from an educational standpoint) unfitting him for the pursuits of peace thru the training of him for a necessary emergency and the psychological unrest, which accompanies war's invasion of the normal, turn him out, after using him for our national ends, with a small sum of money, telling him to hunt a job. We owe him the opportunity of finding himself when Life's perspective is so changed for him and Man and Country are calling to him from every mountain peak of opportunity.

Our future generals, admirals, chemists, engineers, captains of trade, leaders of men, doctors, lawyers, preachers and college presidents, governors, congressmen, and presidents are in khaki today. What are their rights? What is our duty? My answer is *education*.

We thus discharge our obligation to our boys, while protecting the future of our civilization by equipping the men for a larger and more useful citizenship. We must conserve the best that the training for war has produced and divert it into channels of peace, by inspiring the men to come home determined to live for their country with the same noble spirit they were willing to die for it.

—Milton R. Worsham, Rotary Club of Jacksonville, Fla., in talk to Rotarians of Atlanta, Ga.

Half Billion for Roads

WITH full State cooperation according to the terms of the Federal-aid road act, the United States will have a total of at least \$574,000,000 for cooperative road building during the next three years. The Federal part of this fund is assured by an extra appropriation bill recently past by Congress.

Officials of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, which admin-

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FREE OFFER Order a box of 50 Offterdinger's Specials today, using your letterhead or enclosing your business card, and I will promptly forward them. You open the box and smoke ten (10) at your leisure. If they meet with your complete satisfaction mail me \$3.50—if they don't suit, return the balance of the box to me, at my expense, within ten days.

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All Rotarians Welcome

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Best Baths in Chicago Established 40 Years



With the signing of the Armistice the war has not ended; not unless we keep the habits of thrift, health, conservation, etc., which we learned during the war. The United States has spent millions and millions to carry on the war.

Now is the time for the boys to come home—it costs money to bring them

home. It takes money to pay the debts incurred for carrying on the war. It is necessary to float a fifth, a Victory Loan.

The victory Loan is for you—for me—for every American citizen. Not only must we continue to save and conserve, but we must continue to loan our money to the government. Uncle Sam needs it—needs it far more than we.

—John Poole.

isters the provisions of the Federal-aid road act and cooperates with the State governments in the expenditure of the money, point out that this amount of funds is the largest ever appropriated for similar purposes and for a similar period by any Government in the history of the world, and that it enables the Federal and State governments to carry out a road-building program of a magnitude never equaled.

In connection with the great Federal-aid program, it is also noted that expenditures for highway work in the United States this year are likely to amount to a half billion dollars or more. On reports received from State highway departments, the Bureau of Public Roads estimates the 1919 expenditures for roads and bridges at \$385,000,000, or \$110,000,000 more than the average expenditures for 1916 and 1917.

An important effect of the law containing the new appropriation is that it broadens the definition of a rural post road, under which class a highway had to qualify in order to receive the benefits of the Federal-aid act.

The new act also raises the Government limit of contribution from not to exceed \$10,000 a mile to not to exceed \$20,000 a mile, taking account of higher present costs of labor and materials.

The law also authorizes the Secretary of War to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture material, equipment, and supplies suitable for highway improvement and not needed by the War Department.

Of the \$209,000,000 added to the funds available under the Federal-aid road act, the new law makes \$9,000,000 available for expenditure by the Secretary of Agriculture for roads and trails within the National Forests.

His Best Investment

I very much regret missing the Rotary luncheons, because I think they are the best medicine I have been receiving during the year. I think Rotary is the best investment I have ever made. The dividend returns in fun, in instruction and in fellowship; beats anything I have any knowledge of.

—Charles T. Clark, Bay City, Michigan.

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